Korea Today

1
1980

President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with President Luiz Cabral who has arrived at Pyongyang

Goodwill Mission of Guinea-Bissau People

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Luiz Cabral of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau paid an official friendship visit to our country from November 1 to 9, 1979.

During his stay in our country talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Luiz Cabral.

At the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on matters of common concern. An identity of views was reached on the questions discussed.

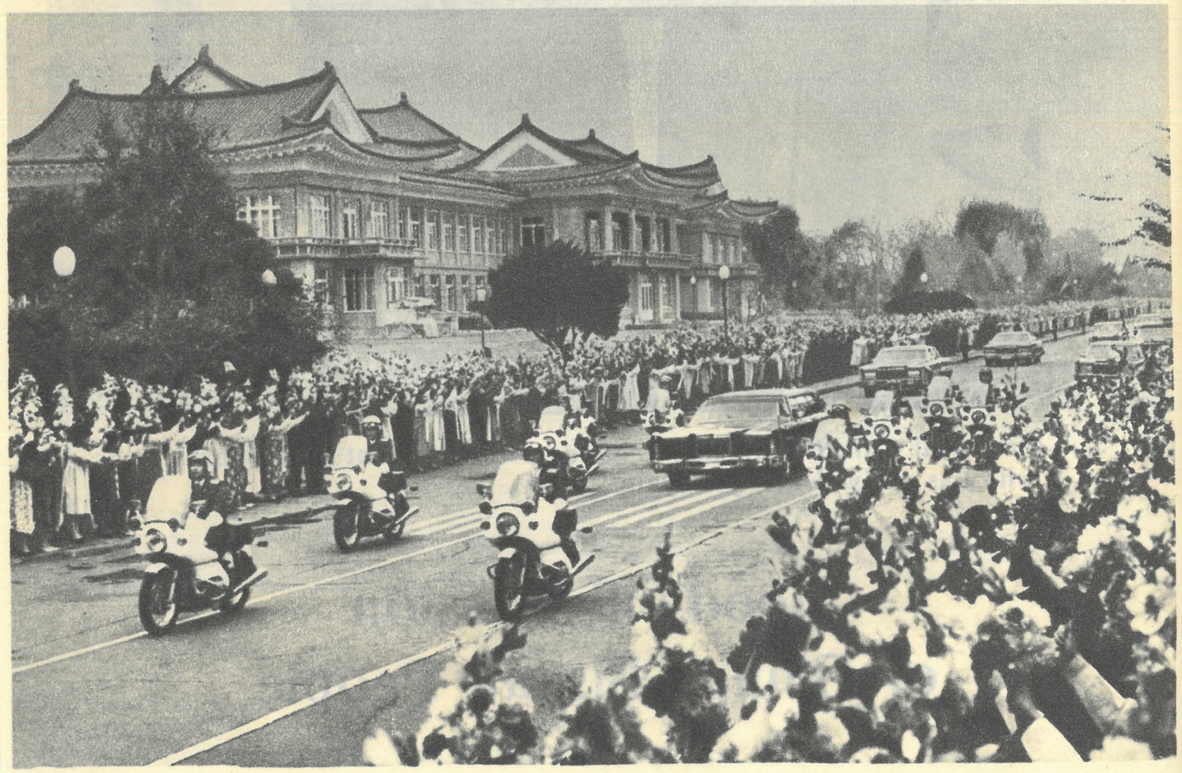
A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the RGB was concluded in Pyongyang on November 9.

President Luiz Cabral inspected factories and enterprises, cooperative farms, and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang city, South Pyongan Province and South Hamgyong Province.

Our people warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Guinea-Bissau people everywhere it went.

The visit to our country of President Luiz Cabral marked a milestone in further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Guinea-Bissau peoples.

Over 100,000 working people in Pyongyang give hearty welcome to the goodwill mission of the Guinea-Bissau people along the route



President Luiz Cabral presents President Kim Il Sung with gifts as a mark of his esteem

Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee presents President Luiz Cabral with a statuette of anti-imperialist fighter

Talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Luiz Cabral

President Luiz Cabral inspects the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected on a mountain pass which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed making the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning at 11 years of age and the 1,000-*ri* journey for national liberation at 13 years of age

INSIDE BACK COVER: A good catch

BACK COVER: Better timbers to socialist construction sites!

Revolutionary Spirit of Speed Campaign

Our people saw out 1979, a year of victory and glory, and rang in the new year 1980.

Greeting the New Year, all our people are full of a resolution to make the third year of the Second Seven-Year Plan bright with their exploits.

The whole land is aflame with zeal to faithfully follow the leadership and teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our people are dashing ahead in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Holding aloft the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our people are now advancing energetically in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign towards the high peak of socialism and communism."

Our people are dynamically advancing holding aloft the red banner of the three revolutions. Their revolutionary spirit of speed campaign is the source of great strength which enables them to promote our revolution at a very high speed and work miracles and innovations one after another in the socialist construction.

It is also a lively militant spirit making us push ahead with all work at a lightning speed and a strong revolutionary spirit enabling us to fight to the end for the final victory of the revolution.

The revolutionary spirit of the people reflects the demand of the times and is inherited and developed and enriched as the revolution progresses.

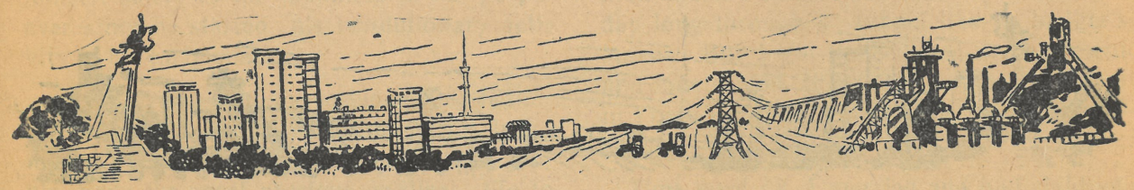
The revolutionary spirit of the Paekdu displayed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which opened a new age of our revolution under the intelligent guidance of the great leader was brilliantly inherited to be the Chollima spirit in the period of the great revolutionary upsurge, following the Fatherland Liberation War, when the socialist construction went ahead on a full scale.

By vigorously fighting in the revolutionary spirit of the Paekdu, the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, and taking ten steps while others one step and one hundred steps while others ten steps our people built a socialist industrial state on this land and ushered in an age of prosperity, the Chollima age. Through severe ordeals our socialist system was consolidated and developed ceaselessly and a new revolutionary change took place in the socialist construction.

At the glorious time when our revolution reached a new higher stage a great strategic policy to capture the high peak of socialism as soon as possible was set out and our people started a vigorous march of speed campaign. This marked a turning point in making the whole land full of revolutionary zeal and vigor, spirit of creation and innovation.

The spirit of speed campaign, the new spirit of Chollima Korea vibrant with life, is a militant spirit leading our revolution along the road of victory and glory in any adversity with an indestructible might.

It is a totally independent spirit of thinking and acting upon one's faith and a spirit of self-reliance, a spirit of solving all problems arising in the revolution and construc-



tion with one's own strength.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our people built a mighty socialist independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and so they could advance in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign and can march with confidence to scale the high eminence of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Our industrial production increased at a high rate of 41.7 per cent every year in the period of postwar rehabilitation and construction and 19.1 per cent in the whole period of industrialization, and during the Six-Year Plan period when our industry enlarged 20 times as compared with the early years of industrialization it attained an annual growth rate of 16.3 per cent. As a result, our industrial production in 1978 was 229.5 times that in 1946.

Our industrial production will grow by 12.1 per cent every year in the current Second Seven-Year Plan.

Our industry turned out only in 5 days what it produced in the pre-liberation year of 1944. But now this is an old story.

We could not produce properly simple farm implements but now we manufacture various machine tools and large machines and equipment and supply 98 per cent of machines needed at home. Our country ranks among advanced countries in per-capita output of major industrial goods and national income.

Our agriculture too has developed at an amazing speed.

In over ten years after 1963 our grain output more than doubled.

Despite the world-sweeping influence of the cold front our agriculture developed faster.

Our grain output increased by 36 per cent in 1973 as against 1972 and in 1974 it grew by another 31 per cent as compared with 1973 and reached the 7 million-ton goal. Two years later we produced 8 million tons of grain and the following year 8.5 million tons of grain, over 150,000 tons more than the total grain output of the whole of Korea before liberation.

This is 4.5 times the total grain output of the northern half of the Republic immediately following the liberation.

Last year the cold front causing ruin to world agriculture and "disaster and horror" to mankind threatened our agriculture quite often, but we beat off its destructive influence and reaped a bumper harvest.

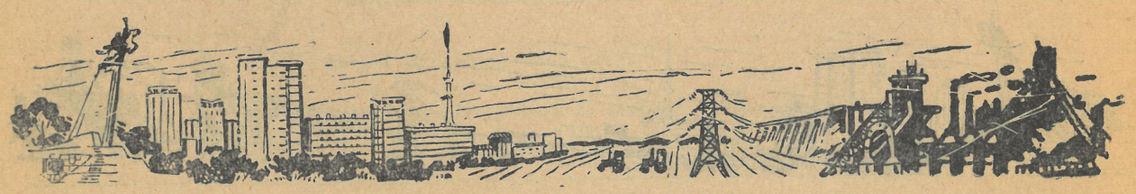
As we have the firm foundation of the socialist independent national economy and advance in the revolutionary siprit of Chollima spurred on by speed campaign we can build factory, city and other things we want and accelerate the socialist economic construction steadily at a high rate.

The spirit of the speed campaign has now become the unwavering spirit of our people and it, together with the revolutionary spirit of the Paekdu, the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, is their national spirit. Our people are highly proud of the history of speed campaign bright with amazing miracles and exploits.

This year we will give full scope to the spirit of Chollima spurred on by speed campaign and make greater progress in the fulfilment of the new grand long-term plan charted by the great leader. Brighter future is in store for our people marching toward the high eminence of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

It is the greatest pride and honour for our people to live and work in the spirit of speed campaign under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Our people will carry out better and faster the honourable task to make our national economy Juche-oriented and modernized and apply science in it by giving full play to the spirit of speed campaign.



Singing This Song

Our people look up to respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, as their fatherly leader.

They have a favourite song in praise of him together with the lasting revolutionary hymn "Song of General Kim Il Sung." It is the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader." They love this song reflecting the desire of their hearts and full of warm feeling.

They sing it with boundless respect and love for him.

Seeing in the new hopeful year 1980 which will be marked by new creations and innovations, our family get together and sing this song in front of the portrait of the benign fatherly leader:

Our leader dedicates all his life
To bring a full, rich life to us.
Our happiness today so great it knows no bounds
In his fatherly bosom warm with love.

As always, the song fills my heart with infinite pride and happiness—that I live and make the revolution under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader who has devoted himself solely to the happiness of our people ever since he started his revolutionary activity in his early years.

In the crucible of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle, he fathered the immortal Juche idea, brought national liberation to our people, gave the most precious political life to them all who had been humiliated with no political rights, and provided them with an independent, creative worthwhile life.

Today he, denying himself a rest, gives on-the-spot guidance going a long and long way, only to provide our people with a more affluent life.

Indeed, he devotes his whole life to the good of our people.

Flowers bloom out and fall off of themselves. But the happy life of our people can blossom beautifully and eternally only under his loving care warmer than the sunlight.

I sing the song with my family, thinking of such a deep meaning and turning over pages of the bitter past life of humiliation, rightlessness and poverty and the present happy life worth living.

Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, I left my home village where parents sharecropped shedding bitter tears, and wandered from place to place in hunt of job. At 16 years of age I found employment at a colliery run by a Japanese capitalist.

My lot was a hard one. It was little better than death. I carried out coal on my back all day long through a tunnel like a badger's burrow. But I got nothing but maltreatment and humiliation. It was the lot of all colliers in Korea under the rule of Japanese imperialism.

Time went by. I married and had children.

I did not wish my sons to become colliers like me and often said to them, "I hope you will never become colliers!"

The fatherly leader who liberated the country made us colliers the master of the country and enabled us to enjoy a happy, cultured life.

He said:

"Our people defeated Japanese imperialism and won independence after a long and arduous struggle; after liberation they got rid themselves of landlords and capitalists and built in our beautiful country with its picturesque mountains and limpid streams a blessed land free from oppression and exploitation where all can live a life of plenty."

He established a grateful socialist system where all people lead a happy life free from exploitation and oppression.

Under this system a radical change took place in my life.

In the past I had no political rights. But now I have become a member of the Korean working class, the leading class of the revolution, and a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and a Merited Collier.

I live happily in a modern flat, free from worries about food, clothing and education of children, medical care, taxes and debts.

Hazard-free galleries getting safer under state care, large coal cars running at full speed on the track, the new modern colliers' town, and schools resounding with the reading voices of children—these make me feel deeply grateful to the fatherly leader who has devoted his all to the good of the entire people including colliers.

Whenever I saw such a wonderful reality, I renewed my resolve to cut more coal to repay his solicitude and make the country prosperous. And I said to my sons and daughters, "You must work at the colliery. Our grateful state established and guided by the great leader will get stronger and richer only when we hew more coal."

They all work at the colliery. My younger brother and his sons also work at our colliery. My grandchildren are growing up to be masters of the colliery and the country.

They all got together at my house to celebrate the New Year's Day. All of us pledge ourselves to remain loyal to the fatherly leader this happy day. We know full well that we can live a dignified worthwhile life today as he guides us people.

We sing together out of an earnest desire to faithfully follow only him forever and our sincere wish for his long life in good health:

We'll follow you to the end of the earth,
We'll attend you till the end of the sun and the moon.
Conveying your benefaction to generations to come.

We'll always remain loyal to you.
May you live long, our great leader, our father,
We pray with all our hearts.

Indeed, the sincere wish of all the people including my family is his long life in good health and his safety.

His good health means our people's happiness, joy and honour. They know full well that Korea can have a bright future and they can be happy only when he lives long in good health.

So, this morning I, together with all other people of the country, sing this song, wishing him a long life in good health from the bottom of my heart and renewing my resolve to remain loyal to him forever.

This solemn song, the hymn of praise to the great leader sung by all people, reverberates through the blue morning sky.

Chang Byong Ok, Merited Miner
Anju District Coal Complex

"Readers' Society of Works of President Kim Il Sung" Inaugurated

Recently crewmen of the Japanese ship "Dainichi-Maru" anchoring at the Hungnam port held an inaugural meeting of the "Readers' Society of Works of President Kim Il Sung."

At the meeting, master of the ship Kuji Mineharu said that today the world people call for independence and the only correct guiding idea fully meeting the demand of the era of independence is immortal Kimilsungism.

Saying that it is the main trend of the present time to make a deep study of the great Juche idea and embody it in the revolution, construction and all fields of social life, he announced the formation of the "Readers' Society of Works of President Kim Il Sung."

Chief engineer Kitayama Tsutomu and boatswain Ishioka Kaichiro expressed the determination to read the works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and embody the Juche idea in their life and actively spread this idea.

Solely for Sake of Party and People

Story about Labour Heroine and Doctor Paek Sol Hui, Research Worker of Botanical Institute of Academy of Sciences

The October 7 issues of our newspapers highlighted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's interview with Paek Sol Hui, a research worker of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

The following day she was seen in the newspapers receiving the title of Labour Heroine and a doctorate from the great leader. This news caused a great sensation all over the country.

Our readers will want to know how this woman scientist little known so far could be honoured with such deep confidence and glory. Below we introduce a story about it:

The Issue Uppermost in Her Mind

It was one day in early February 1969, ten years from now. In the economic plants research room of the institute, there was a discussion going on—to whom a study subject on production of a new variety of a plant should be entrusted. The solution of this subject would be highly significant for the improvement of the people's living.

After discussion it was decided to commit this responsible and difficult task to the charge of Paek Sol Hui. She was then considered to be a researcher with a high sense of responsibility. A young girl only 5 years out of university, she had always carried out her task with credit.

"We think you would readily undertake this task," said a leading worker of the institute.

As for the plant he mentioned, it was under the constant concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Taking a lively interest in the study of this plant that would be greatly conducive to the betterment of the people's livelihood, he gave instructions time and again to devote deep study to it and he himself attempted experiments in his residence.

Paek Sol Hui now realized that she assumed a heavy responsibility for obtaining a new variety of the plant by exploring secrets of science. More important, she was at a solemn juncture to confirm her loyalty to the great leader by the test of action.

She was fully inspired at the thought that she could contribute her mite towards the solution of the problem that was always uppermost in the great leader's mind.

As a Korean girl resolved to devote her whole life to scientific research, there can be no greater joy, honour and pride than this, she thought.

"Let me undertake the task. Even though I have to die along the path of bringing pleasure to the respected and beloved leader, I'll never deviate one iota from my task."

On the evening of the day when she was charged with this honourable and important study subject, she sat at her desk and wrote a letter to her mother in her home town, a thousand emotions crowding upon her mind.

"Dear mother,

Today our institute gave me an important study subject, the duty I owe to the great leader. I wonder whether 10 or 20 years are required before it proves successful. But now I can say one thing with certainty. I'm resolved to be unmindful of my private life including the matrimonial problem before I succeed in my research.

Mother, don't be sorry for this.

What I wish is to seek happiness incomparably greater than domestic happiness, that is, to find happiness in knowing that my successful work would please the great leader."

Dedicating her all to research work, inspired by a desire never to drop the work without seeing the great leader's teaching through—this was a firm resolve cherished deep in her mind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with researcher Paek Sol Hui of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences (October 6, 1979)

No Deviation and Retreat

Though she volunteered in undertaking the difficult task, her research work was not smooth sailing from the first step.

Two years elapsed, but her painstaking efforts in the countryside were rewarded with no material fruit. There came an unexpected advice from the institute that she should give up the theme so that the institute could concentrate efforts on another important theme. She felt a painful stab at her heart.

But she was never discouraged, inspired by the words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that run this way:

"...one must devote oneself to revolutionary work with a deep consciousness that what one does is for the Party, the working class and the people and for the triumph of the revolution."

She thought that reducing the experimental-breeding work to a mere professional affair was at odds with an attitude taken by those who were responsible for the revolution. So she adopted a determined stand, saying:

"You are anxious about my work and life. I'm grateful for this. It is true that the prospect of actually accomplishing this job all in good time is minimal. But as we know the great leader wishes to see this undertaking fulfilled.

If we hand it over to others for the reason that it soon comes to no conclusion, can we claim that our happiness in life would be quite wholesome and that we are scientists of the Party? I'll never give up this research work."

Thus followed the renewal of her research work.

The 10 years' duration of her successful subject—this period was marked by her undiminished extraordinary enthusiasm and indomitable spirit of inquiry by a combination of tireless efforts and the spirit of self-reliance displayed to discover the secret of science.

In the past 10 years she travelled only to three points—the institute in Pyongyang and the experimental plot and her simple lodging house in a rural community.

Her course of carving out the rough path to the unknown world of science was always attended with many grand difficulties. But she never complained of her bottlenecks to others and tided them over with her own efforts.

Here is an episode.

One day, while transplanting the seedlings of a new experimental plant in the field, Paek Sol Hui fell unconscious suddenly.

Farmers who happened to pass by the field found her laid down on the ground and took her to the nearby hospital immediately. The doctor insisted that she should take rest and receive medical treatment in the hospital.

Lying on a sickbed, she asked a girl of the farm, her assistant, to bring the day-book and wrote down something in it, giving her some tasks to be fulfilled that day. The girl noticed that she was still mindful of the experimental plot even in bed and earnestly implored her to rest with complete peace of mind, with these words that everything would be put in reliable hands during her absence.

However, the following evening, farmers found her walking round the experimental plot with a torch in her hand.

Indeed, she worked tirelessly like this on her subject to get a new variety.

No spectre of disappointment could be found on her face during her devotion to research work.

Here is another episode.

One early morning, a farmer had witnessed her weeping in a crouching posture at the experimental plot.

It occurred right after the conclusion of the transplanting of seedlings.

Hard at study

While going round the field she found some seedlings empty. It was clear at a glance that the plot was invaded by wild animals at night.

Every seedling was of great value since it was selected through experiments for several years. Damaged seedlings could never be supplemented by anyone.

She reproached herself with her failure in taking preventive measure.

Informed of this from the farmer, Chang Jae San, secretary of the primary Party committee of the cooperative farm, went to the field the next evening. A feeling was born in his mind, the desire to stand guard over the experimental plot instead of this research worker.

The weather in early spring was chilly. A cold wave swept all over his body.

When the Party secretary got to the plot he was struck with amazement at unfamiliar things. He saw a hut built in the corner of the experimental plot and a bonfire by which Paek Sol Hui was at her book.

Like this, with no deviation and retreat, she devoted all her energies to research work for six years, overcoming all difficulties.

Thus her labours were rewarded with good fruit—discovery of a new variety.

With a Pure Heart

The autumn of 1974, when the study of her assigned subject proved successful, was a happy season for this female scientist.

The whole institute lavished praise on her for her boundless allegiance to the Party and her single-minded endeavours dictated by conscience of scientist with which she succeeded in handling her subject considered hopeless several years ago.

The institute suggested her to submit a thesis. Letters came from her mother and brothers. Every letter urged her to form a home life. However, she rejected all these proposals.

She declined even an offer suggesting the publication of the confirmed results of her study, with these words: "Though I have succeeded in obtaining a new variety, this still remains unused for the people's living. So it is still early to submit a thesis."

Furthermore, she refrained from being admitted to the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, saying: "I am resolved to join the Party only when I carry through its policy in a revolutionary post of science assigned to me by the great leader and give him a pleasure."

At the experimental plot

With this resolve, she set about exploring the new phase of study in early spring of 1975 and went to other experimental plot.

While carrying on the study of her basic subject in a new plot, she, in close cooperation with farmers, racked her brains to put the new variety in the service of the people's living.

To this end, she ground or pounded the seeds in a mortar. Then she showed the products thus obtained to the villagers to hear their opinions.

After five years following her transference to a new place for further study, her experimental result found agreeable response among farmers there.

Thus there appeared reasonable prospects that the new variety would contribute to the people's living.

It was around this time that Chang Jae San, primary Party secretary, who was her active helper and inspirer, came forward with a proposal.

He said: "Now that the study result is unmistakable, it is advisable to report it to the great leader as a token of loyalty."

From adequate consideration, she agreed to his opinion.

After five days of dawn-to-dark efforts, the best seeds of a new variety were selected.

Now preparations were complete for sending the gifts to Pyongyang.

Final checkups were made carefully. But in this course it was found that there were some problems to be tackled. Her face clouded.

When defects were confirmed, Paek Sol Hui was conscience-stricken. This proceeded from her creed of life that the allegiance to the great leader must be flawless.

Her allegiance was deep-rooted like this.

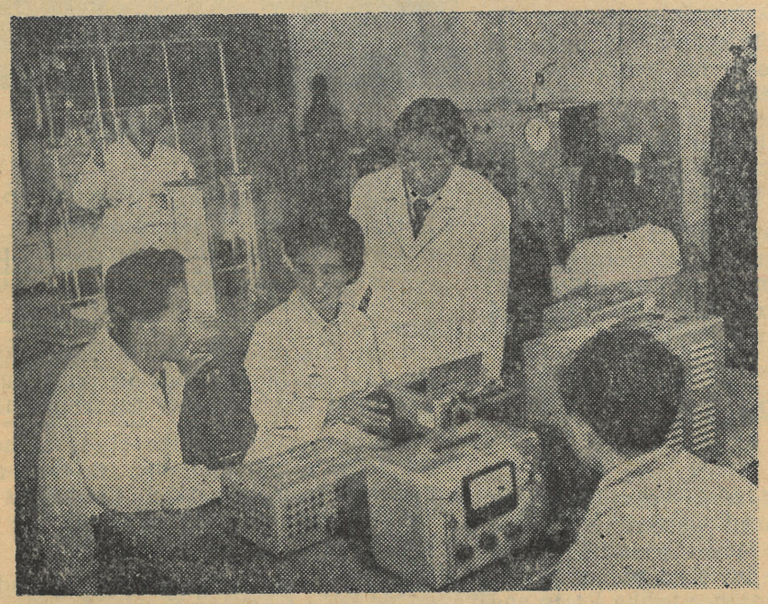
That was why, though her exploits performed in 10 years were immeasurably great, these remained unknown to the public.

"Let's Welcome Comrade Paek Sol Hui!"

It happened sometime ago, 15 years after Paek Sol Hui plunged herself into the research on botanical cultivation and 10 years after she started to study a new species.

That day the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was in a local area at a long distance from the capital city Pyongyang for on-the-spot guidance. There he was informed of a happy news that a new variety was produced from the crop he himself named just ten years ago and attempted experiments on in his garden, motivated by a desire to improve the people's food, and that its harvest was plentiful this autumn.

Very satisfied at the news he soon returned from local tour despite a heavy schedule and sent for the person who succeeded in growing the new species.



At the lab

This was how Paek Sol Hui could greet the glorious day when she was honoured with the audience of the great leader whom she longed for so much and could make a report of loyalty to him.

When Paek Sol Hui was shown into the office room of the great leader, he and other personnel were already ready to receive her.

With uncontrollable excitement and tears, she stepped forward to bow her head politely.

At the sight of her presence the great leader was delighted, saying: "Aha, it's you. Come on, come on." After making her feel easy he proposed to hear her successful research results.

While listening to her attentively, he praised, saying that she had done an outstanding job. And he proposed that her research results should be propagated.

Turning his eyes full of affection upon her the great leader said: "Tomorrow you will be admitted to the Party and the Party Central Committee will vouch for you. And I'll issue the membership card to you."

The following morning, there was a meeting attended by many people from the capital and provinces, at which he again highlighted her achievements.

He noted to this effect: Once our scholars took up a crop as their study subject, but later its research was suspended. But now, ten years after this crop turned up again as a high-yielding new variety. Introducing a woman scientist who undertook this job and her painstaking efforts made to improve the crop, he referred to the story of a hidden hero.

After the country's liberation, he continued to explain, she received education at a university after completing primary and secondary courses and then got out to work at a scientific research organ. He also noted that she grew up happily in the embrace of the Party. The great leader stated: "Comrade Paek Sol Hui dedicated her springtime of life to the sake of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people. As we have a great number of such hidden heroes our Republic is powerful and our Party is mighty."

Saying thus, he declared: "Let's welcome Comrade Paek Sol Hui who devoted her all only to the country and the people, to the Party and the leader."

There arose stormy applause throughout the meeting hall.

There followed a grand presentation ceremony. The great leader issued to her a Party membership card for which she longed so much and invested her with the title of Labour Heroine. And then he conferred on her the biological doctorate certificate and medal in accordance with the decision of the State Committee for Conferring Academic Degrees or Titles.

Thanks to the grace of the great leader, the feats of this unknown heroine who spared nothing in the interest of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people, paying no heed to glory or fame, have thus been open to the public view and the fruit of her sweat and efforts is praised with its all enduring value.

Researcher Paek Sol Hui who was highly praised by the great leader—she is a beautiful flower which can bloom in this land, because he values our scientists with warm love and fully ensures them conditions for scientific research and because there is our Party's great policy towards intellectuals, a policy to bring them up to be Juche-type true revolutionaries.

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Guinea-Bissau

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, reflecting the desire to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all other countries of the new-emerging forces of the world in conformity with the trend of the present time opposing imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all other forms of domination and subjugation and aspiring after independence and sovereignty, and to make a positive contribution to mankind's common cause of building an independent and prospering, new world without exploitation and oppression, have decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreed upon the following:

Article 1

The two high-level contracting parties shall develop the relations between the two countries and the relations with other countries on the following principles publicly recognized in the international relations:

1. The people of each country have the sacred right of national self-determination to decide their destiny by themselves and adopt policies in conformity with the specific conditions of their country free from any outside interference and pressure.

2. Each country has the equal right irrespective of its size, level of development and socio-economic system and the independent right to develop and use its natural resources and all other resources in its national interests.

3. Each country is under an obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and observe the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

4. Each country considers any attempt to oppose the national unity of other countries or infringe upon their territorial integrity a grave threat to world peace and security.

5. Each country has its proper right to self-defence.

6. Each country respects the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and publicly recognized principles and norms of international law.

Article 2

The two high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to further strengthen friendship and solidarity and constantly develop allround cooperation and exchange between the two countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for the building of a new independent society subjected to no domination and for the development and prosperity of their nations and countries.

Article 3

The two high-level contracting parties shall constantly strengthen and develop cooperation and exchange between the two countries in all domains of economy, science and technique, culture, art, health and sports and exchange successes and experiences gained in these domains.

Article 4

The two high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to develop trade between the two countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual complement.

Article 5

The two high-level contracting parties shall actively struggle for firmly defending the intrinsic character of the non-aligned movement, an independent political force outside blocs, resolutely opposing all attempts to disrupt and disorganize this movement and strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement.

Article 6

The two high-level contracting parties shall resolutely oppose all attempts of the imperialists to divide a country into two and subjugate and dominate the peoples of other countries and actively struggle to put a complete end to the presence of all foreign troops in south Korea and have the question of Korean reunification solved independently, on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way by the Korean people themselves without any alien interference.

Article 7

The two high-level contracting parties shall actively struggle to destroy the old international economic order, a lever of domination, subjugation, exploitation and pillage, and establish a new equitable international economic order without exploitation.

Article 8

The two high-level contracting parties shall exchange information and views with each other on international problems and international events of common concern and work for close support and cooperation between the two countries in the international organisations and international conferences.

Article 9

The two high-level contracting parties maintain that for a durable peace and security in the world the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war should be checked and thwarted, universal disarmament be realised and foreign troops be withdrawn from other countries and foreign military bases there be dismantled, military blocs be disbanded and nuclear-free zones and peace-zones be created and shall cooperate with each other in the struggle for this.

Article 10

The two high-level contracting parties shall actively support the just cause of all the revolutionary peoples of the world opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and striving to achieve freedom and liberation, the independent development of the country and build a new society.

Article 11

The present treaty shall come into force on the day of its signing and remain valid for 20 years.

The present treaty shall be renewed successively for a period of ten years by a tacit agreement if any one of the two contracting parties does not make a written proposal to the other side for its abrogation six months before the date of its expiration.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 9th day of November, 1979, in the Korean and French languages, both texts shall be equally authentic.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

LUIZ CABRAL

President of the State Council, Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Creation of the Juche Idea and Its Significance

1. Creation of the Immortal Juche Idea

The historic position and might of a revolutionary idea and revolutionary theory are determined, after all, by what era they represent or what demand of era and revolution they meet.

The Juche idea came into being to meet the new demand of our age. So we must begin the study of the creation of the Juche idea with the elucidation of the distinctive features and demand of our age.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the profound truth that the working people are makers of history and human history is that of their struggle for independence, and assessed our age with them as the central factor and in connection with their position and role.

The fundamental feature of our independent era is, first, that the working masses, makers of history, have become masters of their destiny, masters dominating the world, for the first time and, second, that they make history independently and creatively and work out their destiny.

Change in the people's position and role is the basic content of change in age from the viewpoint of Juche and the fundamental feature of our independent age distinct from all preceding historical ages. This shows that a radical change has taken place in human history and a new historical era started. This can be said a historic event of greatest importance ever since the emergence of man on the earth.

Because of this radical change, our independent era made a new demand that preceding eras and former revolutionary theories could neither present nor meet.

It was to make the working masses fully independent, that is, to make them take firmly their position as masters in the revolution and construction and fulfil their role as such. Since ours is an era when the popular masses have appeared as masters of their destiny for the first time in history and carve it out by themselves, they should take their position as masters and play their role as such.

It is clear that former revolutionary theories reflecting the demands of the past historical eras can not meet the new demand of our age.

The revolutionary idea that should serve the fighting people as a weapon with which to transform the world must satisfy the urgent demand of our age and elucidate the questions posed by the revolution and construction in our times. To do so, the revolutionary theory of our age should expound scientifically the position and role of popular masses as masters of the revolution and construction, and, on this basis, clarify the fundamental stand to maintain their position as masters and the fundamental methods to fulfil their role as such. Only such a revolutionary theory can give correct answers to all theoretical and practical questions raised by our age.

The Juche idea came into being to meet such a new demand of our age. Our age required Korea more urgently to establish Juche in the revolution and create a new revolutionary idea.

One of the greatest obstacles to the revolution of the peoples of small countries is flunkeyism towards great powers. Flunkeyism had a long history in Korea. In the past the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers of Korea fawned on and tailed behind the neighbouring big countries to maintain their power instead of trying to develop the country and build up its strength relying on people and implanted in their minds flunkeyism and national nihilism.

Flunkeyism benumbed the spirit of national independence, ruined the country and did a great harm to the Korean revolution.

History taught a serious lesson that one should believe not in others but oneself and have not flunkeyism but the spirit of independence. Flunkeyism in Korea easily touched the Korean people since geographically their country is situated among big countries. Here we must note that the Korean revolution was complex and arduous. The Korean people started the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution by armed struggle for the first time in the world. Korea was the concentration point of world contradictions and class and national liberation struggle was conducted in the special circumstances where various contradictions were interlaced. It was impossible to find the way to lead such struggle to victory in books or foreign experiences. The Korean people had to solve everything by themselves and use their own brains and work out the policy and ways of struggle. They had no one to turn to but themselves, masters and makers of the revolution.

The establishment of Juche therefore was vital to the fate of the Korean revolution and the Korean revolution more badly required a new idea reflecting the demand of the new historical age.

But the new idea the time badly needs does not come of itself.

It must be created and it can be done when there is a possibility. It is man who creates such an idea.

Only an outstanding leader who has a complete grasp of laws of history and a thinker and theoretician who can fully generalize the precious ideological and cultural wealth accumulated for thousands of years can solve the historic task of creating a new revolutionary idea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carried out this task set by our era.

He was born into a patriotic revolutionary family rare in the world and embarked on the road of revolution in his early age.

He went into among the working masses and knew their pains, desire and aspiration through actual life and grew to be their genuine leader, sharing joys and sorrows with them.

In his youth, carrying on the revolutionary activities, he saw the two fatal defects of the Korean national-liberation movement and communist movement—factional strife and divorce of the leadership from the popular masses—and discovered the precious truth of Juche that the popular masses are master of the revolution and they should take the responsibility for the revolution of their country and make it independent.

His creation of the Juche idea was an ideological and theoretical summation of the Korean revolution and a sum total of his unique brilliant ideological, theoretical and practical activities.

2. Significance of Creation of the Juche Idea

To speak about the significance of creation of the Juche idea, we must refer first to the revolutionary change in the development of the world outlook, the philosophical thought of mankind. It is not only because the change brought about by the Juche idea in the development of philosophical thought of mankind is most fundamental and manifest but also because world outlook governs man's viewpoint and way of thinking and all his activities and the fundamental change in world outlook works a most profound and extensive change in all areas of his ideological and spiritual life and practical activities.

The creation of the Juche idea was a great historic event which declared the birth of the Juche world outlook, the first man-centred scientific world outlook in the history of human thought.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a scientific and revolutionary world outlook indispensable for Com-

munists." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 356.)

He further said:

"By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the only correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world." (Ibid., p. 202.)

From old times people paid deep attention to the philosophical world outlook and the correlation between them and the world, thinking about their fate. Many thinkers studied the relations between man and the world and his position and role in the world. But their study was not scientific because of limitation of their independent consciousness and creative ability.

The reactionary exploiting classes spread unscientific and fantastic world outlooks and people were touched with idealism that the mysterious "absolute idea" controls the fate of man and the world, and fatalism that man's fate is fixed in advance. Progressive thinkers exposed the unreasonableness of idealism and fatalism and established a scientific world outlook that the world is material and changes and develops.

This marked a fundamental turn in the development of world outlook by showing that there is no mysterious being controlling the fate of man and the world and that the destiny of man is not fixed but changeable.

But, before the creation of the Juche idea the intelligence of mankind had not developed so highly that it could create the man-centred world outlook clarifying the position and role of man as the master of the world.

The world outlook of Juche is the only scientific and revolutionary world outlook which has presented the position and role of man in the world as the fundamental problem of world outlook and given a scientific answer to it.

The world outlook of Juche is the only revolutionary one explaining the world from the viewpoint of fundamental demand and interest of the working masses who wish to free themselves from all sorts of subjugation and become true master of nature and society; and it is a scientific world outlook which gives the absolutely correct man-centred viewpoint of the world and a potent weapon with which to recognize and remould the world.

Indeed, the creation of the Juche idea, the world outlook of Juche, represents a great discovery of a scientific and revolutionary philosophy which can discharge the basic mission of philosophy to elucidate the fundamental problems arising in carving out man's destiny.

The profound truth of the world outlook of Juche—that man is master of the world and his destiny and can transform the world and carve out his destiny—has brought about a new change in man's viewpoint and way of thinking.

Aspiration after independence has become an irresistible trend of the times and the common desire of the revolutionary people in the world and independent and creative thinking is the dominant way of thinking of the people in our age. Never before has the people's aspiration after independence been so strong nor have they been so independent and creative as today.

To refer to the significance of creation of the world outlook of Juche we should also note that the Juche idea is an original idea with an integral system of thought, theory and method.

The Juche idea, the world outlook of Juche, was created not in the quiet study but in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle for national and class liberation, and it is based not on any ready-made theories or propositions but on entirely new and unique principles.

In its explanation the world outlook of Juche proceeds from the desire of the popular masses for independence and their fundamental interests. So it not only gives knowledge of the world but also makes one view things and think with the working masses as the focal point and provides man-centred philosophical methodology. It also gives scientific principles to develop the revolutionary theory and method of guidance.

As its core is the Juche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great leader could form an integral system of thought, theory and method and become the guiding thought and theory and method of guidance having universal validity in our age.

Still another significance of creation of the Juche idea is that the Juche idea fully clarified the way to realize the age-old desire of mankind for independence.

Man shows concern for his fate and world outlook, after all, out of his desire to carve out his destiny and transform the world. That was why mankind had long striven to find a way to realize their independence and improve their destiny and thirsted for thought and theory that show such a way.

Progressive ideas and theories appeared as a reflection of such desire of progressives. Among them were utopianism deploring the irrationality of class society and expressing sympathy with the lot of the masses and a scientific theory clarifying conditions for the liberation of the oppressed, exploited classes.

The Juche idea presented the problem of the destiny of the working people who are makers of history and make up the sweeping majority of the population and the problem of the way to hew out their destiny from a right angle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and embraces a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role." (Ibid., p. 202.)

By developing the revolutionary theory in direct connection with the matter of realizing independence of the working masses, makers of history, for the first time in the history of human thought, the Juche idea gave the rightest Juche viewpoint of the revolution that the revolution is for the popular masses and must be made by them. By setting forth the strategy and tactics of the revolution with the creative power of masses as the main factor, the Juche idea scientifically expounded the law of victorious revolution.

The new revolutionary principle of the Juche idea—that the outcome of the revolution is decided not by objective conditions but by its makers, people, and not by foreigners but the people in each country—ended the time when people made revolution pinning hope on support from the countries which already won the revolution or on the revolutionary struggle of the working class in metropolitan countries and ushered in a new historical era when people make revolution on their own under the banner of independence.

The significance of creation of the Juche idea, the revolutionary theory of Juche, does not lie only here. The Juche idea shows not only the way to class and national emancipation but the way to human liberation. It indicates not only the way to freedom of man from social fetters but the way to his freedom from restrictions of nature and old ideas.

It can be said, therefore, that the creation of the Juche idea is a great discovery of a scientific guiding idea and theory showing the road to the final realization of the age-old desire of the working people for independence.

The significance of creation of the Juche idea is convincingly demonstrated by historic events and great revolutionary changes in our times.

Om Gi Hwan

Greeting New Year

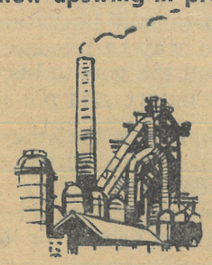
This Year Too Will Be Year of Creation and Innovation

Highly proud of having respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great leader, our people greet the hopeful New Year, heartily wishing him good health and a long life and renewing their determination to be loyal to him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"By energetically carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on all fronts of socialist construction, we should bring about a new upswing in production and construction and thus fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule."**

Our working people, who are greeting the hopeful New Year with fruitful creative labour enjoying boundless happiness under the loving care of the fatherly leader, are full of determination to bring about miracle and innovation this year too.

We introduce here New Year determinations of some working people.



More Steel for Socialist Construction

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex has turned into a powerful metallurgical giant provided with all processes from pig iron production to production of steel and various kinds of rolled steel.

As in other fields, last year our complex made great progress in production. It overfulfilled the yearly production plans of pig iron, steel and various rolled steel, which were much higher than those for 1978.

We further improved and modernized the technical equipment of the sintering furnace to produce better and more sinter and lay the foundation for producing more pig iron.

This year we must carry out a heavy yet honourable task to produce better and more iron and steel. We will surely overfulfil our production plan of iron and steel by making best use of the already-laid production foundation while working to execute the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy.

This year we will put the main stress on the production of steel and various kinds of rolled steel and strive to improve the quality of steel and increase its assortment and produce new kinds of steel needed in different branches of the national economy.

Strengthening the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry is a highly important task set before our complex this year.

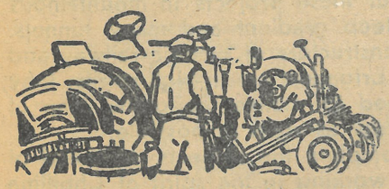
We will use more domestic coal in the production of coking coal and reduce the consumption of coking coal to the minimum in the production of pig iron.

The existing production base is powerful enough.

Great reserve for increased production lies in the maximum use of the capacity of production equipment and its steady modernization.

This year we will overfulfil without fail our production plan which is much higher than that for last year so as to help fully meet the demand of the rapidly developing engineering industry and capital construction for steel and rolled steel.

Kim Byong Pal
Chief Engineer
Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex



As Required by Juche Farming Methods

Greeting the hopeful New Year, we agricultural working people are fully determined to make a new innovation in grain production this year too, the third year of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan.

Every year we have bumper harvest and last year's was a marvelously good one at our farm.

Last year our farm's per-hectare rice output increased by 2 tons as against the previous year and vegetable by over 50 tons and other crop yield was very excellent as well.

That good harvest is entirely due to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and concern and the Juche farming methods worked out by him.

It is our unshakable belief that if we do farming as required by his Juche farming methods we can reap good harvest, no matter what bad weather may come.

This year our farm's grain production target is higher than last year.

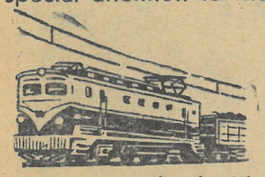
To hit the target we will work energetically to make our farming Juche-oriented and modernized and apply science.

Our farm has made full preparations to bring about a great leap forward in farming this year. Last year we already secured manure, humus soil and various chemical fertilizers and materials for this year's farming.

Paying special attention to the influence of the cold front, we will firmly establish scientific watering and fertilizing systems and do scientific-technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods.

We will energetically promote the rural technical revolution and help all farmers skilfully handle modern farm machines, and more deeply study the Juche farming methods and put farming on a scientific-technical footing. We will make all farmers masters of scientific farming and mechanized farming and get them to thoroughly apply the Juche farming methods and reap a good harvest this year too without fail.

Paek Chang Ok
Chairman of Management Board
Hwasong Cooperative Farm,
Ryongsong District, Pyongyang



Through Vigorous Speed Campaign

Our constructors of electric railways are greeting the hopeful New Year with their fruitful labour.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the central task in the modernization of transport was to complete railway electrification.

Boundless is the pride and honour of us electrifying the lines of railway forming a complete network over the face of the country.

In the past three years six major sections of trunk lines including the Chongjin-Musan section were electrified.

Many branch lines to big coal and ore mines and factories and enterprises have been electrified, more than doubling the transport capacity of the country.

This year too we will energetically promote railway electrification.

The electrification of another trunk line connecting the east and west of our country is now in full swing.

We will electrify many sections of trunk lines whose electrification is an enormous task.

This is a very heavy and difficult task as we must carry out these projects in mountainous areas with steep gradient and many tunnels.

Though, constructors of electric railway and young shock brigaders are in high spirits; they are determined to realize the grand plan of the great leader as soon as possible.

We will complete the projects far ahead of schedule by working in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign.

Thus we will fully meet the increasing demand of the national economy for transport.

Chae Gun Sok
Director
Railway Electrification Guidance Department
General Bureau of Construction of Railway Ministry

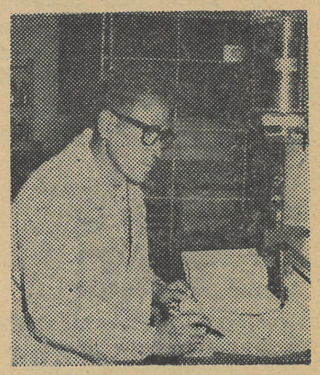
With Our Own Resources and Our Own Strength

Tasks of us scientists and technicians in Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy are very heavy and important.

Last year we directed efforts to research for production of new fertilizer and agricultural chemicals from domestic resources and achieved good results. We elaborated a new method to produce bisuperphosphate containing much phosphate from domestic phosphate ore. We also perfected a new method to obtain kali fertilizer from our domestic raw material and prepared the way to industrialization of its production.

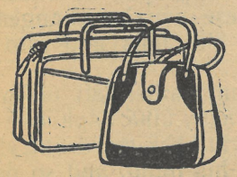
This year too we will direct great efforts to research for obtaining new raw materials for production from domestic resources.

To meet the demand of developing agriculture we will energetically carry on the research work for production of new efficacious and innoxious agricultural chemicals, particularly those to kill noxious insects under the ground and various herbicides. We also vigorously conduct the research work to modernize the production processes of basic chemicals such as acid, alkali and caustic soda.



In this way we will contribute to solving scientific and technical problems arising in further strengthening and developing our Juche chemical industry and perfecting its structure.

Kim Ho Yun
Master and Researcher
Inorganic Chemistry Institute
Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences



We Will Improve Quality of Our Products

All department stores and shops in the capital city of Pyongyang are always crowded with customers.

Whenever I see counters well stocked with a rich variety of goods and working people much pleased with attractive and good commodities they buy I feel great honour and pride as a producer of consumer goods. Our Pyongyang Daily Necessities Combine is producing many hundred kinds of daily necessities from vinyl chloride and synthetic resin.

In the past our combine achieved many successes in implementing the teaching of the great leader on increasing the assortment of consumer goods, improving their quality and boosting their output.

Goods including suit case and other bags, soap case, comb and cake box produced at our combine last year were all very good in quality, handy and not inferior to those on markets within and without.

Last year our workers and technicians introduced over 280 technical innovation proposals into production and automated some production processes and reduced production cost markedly, improved the quality of goods and boosted their output sharply.

Greeting the third year of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan we are full of a firm determination to effect another great innovation in the production of consumer goods.

This year we will further improve the quality of the goods and increase their variety by over 200 in excess of the state plan. We will double the production of export goos including vinyl leather bags and plastic tableware.

This year too we will, through a vigorous mass innovation movement, modernize the technical processes of production and reduce the per-product material consumption and production cost to the minimum and increase total output 1.3 times.

In this way we will make this year a year bright with innovation and creation and a year of mass production of consumer goods.

Li Myong Bae
Chief of Technological Section
Pyongyang Daily Necessities Combine

A PLEDGE TO THE HOMELAND

When the peerless patriot and sun of the nation General Kim Il Sung went to the Changdok School, he lived in his mother's childhood home in Chilgol village, Hari, Ryongsan Sub-county, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province. He had completed his four years in primary school in Badaogou, Changbai County, China, and then in March 1923 he had come back to his birthplace to continue to attend school, determined to study Korea, his native land.

Towards the end of January 1925, he received the shocking news that his father, Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean national liberation movement, had again been arrested by Japanese imperialist police in Popyong after he crossed the River Amnok-gang from Badaogou. Kim Hyong Jik had had a terrible time in Pyongyang Prison because of the "case of the Korean National Association," and after his release, had been guiding the anti-Japanese national liberation movement at home and abroad in the northern border areas along the River Amnok-gang.

The news of his father's arrest worried the boy Kim Il Sung greatly. How was his father? He would certainly be tortured and ill-treated by the merciless Japs. Who would save their country now? Who else would rescue their downtrodden people, he wondered.

But presently these worries changed into burning hatred for the Japs and into grim resolve.

I'll do the work my father left unfinished! I'll beat our old enemy, the Japanese imperialist swine, and win back my country!

He had made up his mind, and so decided soon to go and join his mother at Badaogou.

On the eve of his departure, he was deeply absorbed in recalling his father's words: if I do not succeed in the struggle, my sons will carry on, and if my sons leave it unfinished, my grandsons will fight through to victory. He also recalled his mother's sincere and earnest words, his mother who wanted him to grow up fast to carry out his father's will.

With clenched fists, he resolved to fight, even if he had to face a thousand deaths.

Next morning, he went out through the wicker gate of his house.

"Grandpa,... Granny,... Good-bye, good-bye, I shall not come home until I have carried out my father's will, till I have won back my country."

Determinedly he left, and started walking. He walked 1,000 *ri* and on the 13th day, crossed the Amnok-gang River. He was then 13 years old.

Our Boxer Wins Gold Medal

Boxer Ku Yong Jo, People's Sportsman of our country, beat GDR boxer Andreas Schink by technical superiority in the 57 kg category and won the gold medal at the 10th Berlin international boxing tournament.

Though he offered stiff defence, Schink was hit several times already in the first round.

When Ku Yong Jo gave jabs in the third round, Schink's coach threw a towel into the ring.

The tournament was participated in by aces from 18 countries including our country, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Japan and Uganda.

MANGYONGDAE—The Spiritual Birthplace of Entire Korean People

Indian Writer in England
Raghbir Dhand

On July 4 I along with my wife had the honour of visiting Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, where on April 15, 1912 Comrade Kim Il Sung was born as Song Ju. It was Wednesday which made us more happy because in India Wednesday is regarded as a sacred day for undertaking anything, particularly a visit.

"On a sacred day to a sacred place!" remarked my wife.

No place is good or bad; it is the associated sentiment that makes it so. In Mangyongdae there are numerous well-preserved things that make this very ordinary place an extraordinary one.

The small thatch-roofed house with a few household stuffs and farm implements itself speaks for its dire poverty. But who knew that someday a boy born in such a house would grow up to be an ardent revolutionary and free his fatherland from the shackles of the Japanese colonialists?

Then we drove up a bit and reached the Mangyong Hill. This is the Hill which Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a boy, frequently climbed with his father. And up there, sitting in his father's lap, he used to listen to numerous stories from him about the barbarities of the Japanese bandits and the dire plight of his people. On this very Hill his hatred for the Japanese colonialists and ardent love for his beautiful country nurtured and took a revolutionary shape. These stories sowed the seeds of undaunted courage and patriotism in the heart of the infant Marshal.

There is the "Study Site" nearby, commanding a view of the Taedong-gang River, where Comrade Kim Il Sung used to sit to study hard while the ox would graze nearby. One day the ox returned home but not the child. The grandparents naturally were very worried. On rushing to the place they found the young Song Ju lost in his book absolutely unaware that it was drizzling. Naturally such a child would not be expected to grow up to be an ordinary one.

On this very Hill there is the "Wrestling Place" where the young Song Ju wrestled with his friends in order to train his body for the ardent struggles ready to engulf him for ever. Once when he finished a bout as a draw with a mate, he could not have a wink of sleep during the night; however he went on working on tactics so as to beat his opponent the next day. And he did it. Here was a general, a great strategist, in the making.

On the same Hill there is a "Swing Site" where the young general would sit in his mother's lap and listen to his mother's own composed song:

High is the sky,
Wide is the earth.
You, become a man
Higher than the sky
Wider than the earth.

Who knew at that time that the song represented the very boy sitting in the lap of his mother, and that that very boy not only would

be higher than the sky and wider than the earth but shake the sky and the earth in order to free his people from the clutches of two imperialist aggressors?

There is also an ash tree which he would climb to catch the rainbow. There I felt that Comrade Kim Il Sung was a born poet. But why did not he become one? Perhaps great men do not pay much attention to their own wishes. They always heed to the wishes of their people. The dire plight of his people demanded him to make poems of steel and iron, which he did. However wherever we have gone since our arrival I have found his poetic image scattered and alive there. On our way to Mt. Myohyang-san I was told that there are enough gold reserves in that mountain. But Comrade Kim Il Sung is against their exploitation so as not to destroy the beauty of this mountain. Here is he, the poet, the artist. I also remember his words to Mrs. Otaka Yoshiko, Member of the House of Councilors of Japan: **"In life singing songs and dancing dances is as much important as working hard."**

It is not possible for me, for anybody else if I may say so, to describe the sentimental and spiritual richness of Mangyongdae. In Mangyongdae every stone, every leaf of tree and grass has a long tale to tell. Perhaps it is the tragedy of words that they always fall short of explaining about such things as we find in Mangyongdae.

I can only say that Mangyongdae is the mecca of the Korean people where they go for thanksgivings for all that they are enjoying today under the wise guidance and warm care of their beloved leader. Mangyongdae is an eternal torch which has illuminated the path of the Korean people in battle as well as in building. Mangyongdae is the place where younger generation go for new inspirations and aspirations and return with an unshakable conviction that even in the desert milky streams can flow if the people become the master of the revolution and the work of construction and also their motive force. I think Mr. Paek Bong, the author of Comrade Kim Il Sung's three-volume biography, is very correct when he says:

"To us, the Korean people, this simple peasant thatch-roofed house at Mangyongdae is more valuable than any magnificent palace, with its nobility and beauty. Indeed, Mangyongdae is the spiritual birthplace of the entire Korean people."

Before leaving the place I requested my hosts to let me stay before the house for another two minutes. I needed some minutes to wipe out my tears which had spontaneously come into my eyes as soon as I felt that I was standing before the birthplace of such a great man. Perhaps this is natural. It is not easy to stand before the places associated with great men's names.

At bedtime, recalling the day's visit, I said to my wife: Can the cursed Military Demarcation Line obstruct the dazzling light coming from Mangyongdae?

"No, never!" answered we together.

Conversation

Developing Steel Industry of Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The development of the metal industry—and particularly the steel industry—is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic power."**

Ferrous metallurgical industry, steel industry in particular, is one of the branches which are developing most rapidly in our country.

Our magazine's journalist conversed with Director Kim Ho Dal of the Production Guidance Department of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry about the development and prospects of our ferrous metallurgical industry.

Journalist: Thank you for giving your precious time for our conversation.

Today our ferrous metallurgical industry has reached a very high level of development, I think.

Director: As the great leader said, the steel industry is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic power.

Without developing the ferrous metallurgical industry, a key heavy industry, it is impossible to develop the engineering industry, capital construction and all other branches of the national economy and make the people live better.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader our ferrous metallurgical industry has rapidly developed in a very short time, greatly contributing to strengthening our independent national economy.

Our country's annual steel output is over 33 times that in the pre-liberation days.

Our country has long reached the level of the advanced industrial countries in per-capita steel output.

Journalist: The great achievement is that our ferrous metallurgical industry has further strengthened its independence and Juche character by effectively using domestic raw materials and fuel.

Director: You're right. It is very important in the building of an independent national economy to strengthen the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

We created a blister steel industry with our own equipment and techniques and established Juche iron production bases using domestic raw materials and fuel.

We set up new shops at the April 13 Iron Works and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, steadily improved the operation of revolving furnaces and sharply increased iron production, relying on domestic resources.

We use more domestic coal in making coking coal and splendidly carried out the industrialization of production of reduced ball ore.

As a result, we are now in a position to steadily develop the steel industry with inexhaustible domestic iron ore and fuel.

Journalist: We must also point out the perfection of the structure of the ferrous metallurgical industry as an important achievement.

Director: Yes, of course. Our ferrous metallurgical industry was very backward and produced only semi-finished goods in the past. But it has now become a powerful industry provided with all production processes from pig iron production to production of steel, rolled steel and second-stage processed goods.

Production of rolled steel and second-stage processed goods has made notable progress.

We are now producing various second-stage processed goods from round steel to large-

sized section steel, from thin plate to thick plate, various kinds of rolled steel, and from fine iron wire to wire rope.

Thus we are meeting the demands of the engineering industry, capital construction and other branches of the national economy for various metals not only in quantity but also in variety and size and exporting much of them.

We also increased the variety of steel and improved its quality.

This is also a great achievement.

We rapidly developed production of alloy steel with domestic alloy element and are fully meeting the demand for special steel and alloy steel.

Journalist: Such rapid development of the ferrous metallurgical industry, like that of other branches of the national economy, is entirely due to the great leader's original policy and wise guidance.

Director: Yes, of course. As you know, in the pre-liberation days the Japanese imperialist aggressors took away most of iron ore rich in our country as raw material and built backward metallurgical works on the seaside, convenient for transportation and produced pig iron. And they destroyed them all when fleeing from Korea after their defeat.

During the three-year Fatherland Liberation War the US imperialists severely destroyed our ferrous metallurgical works. All iron and steel works were reduced to heaps of cinders.

We therefore had to start from scratch after the war. After the war the great leader set forth a unique policy of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and guided us to lay stress on the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

During the postwar Three-Year Plan period most of our steel industry was restored on the basis of modern technology and it by far surpassed the prewar level.

In the rehabilitation period and the period of socialist industrialization the great leader made us properly combine rehabilitation and reconstruction, expansion and new building.

Already in the period of building the foundations of socialism we set up various modern shops to produce blister steel, thin plate, wire rod, drawn pipe, forged-welded pipe and steel wire rope.

In order to meet the increasing demand for steel the great leader likened the steel industry to "Height 1,211" in socialist construction and put forward the militant slogan **"Iron and the machine is the king of industry"** and called upon the whole Party and the entire people to direct efforts to the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

Our ferrous metallurgical industry perfected its structure.

We completed in a short time of 14 years the industrialization which had taken others a century or centuries. We could do so because the great leader attached primary importance to the growth of the steel industry and developed it into an independent, powerful Juche industry.

Journalist: Please tell me about the achievements made during the Six-Year Plan period.

Director: We reconstructed and enlarged the Musan Mine, our largest iron-ore producer, on a big scale, newly developed many mines and actively expanded iron ore mines in the western region. Thus we had powerful raw-material bases of the rapidly developing ferrous metallurgical industry.

Through their heroic struggle our constructors of metallurgical bases erected a 1,500-cubic metre blast furnace, a 3-million-ton capacity continuous sintering furnace and other large metallurgical equipment in less than two years, dynamically promoted the building of a modern hot-rolling workshop with a million-ton capacity, and thus converted the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works into a comprehensive metallurgical giant. We reinforced the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Songjin Iron Works and all other ferrous metallurgical industry bases and conducted a number of projects to make iron and steel with domestic fuel.

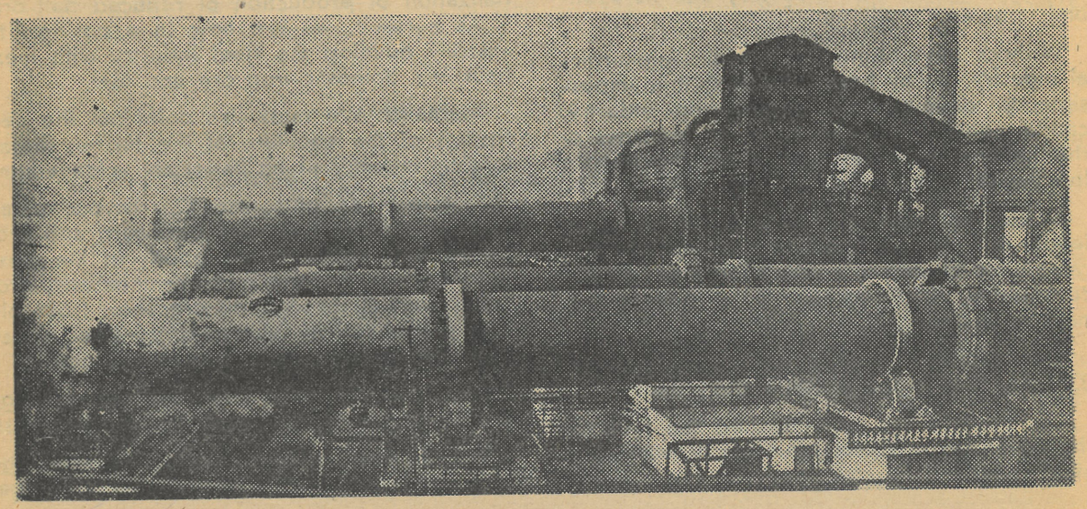
As a result, the production capacity of all metallurgical mills increased markedly.

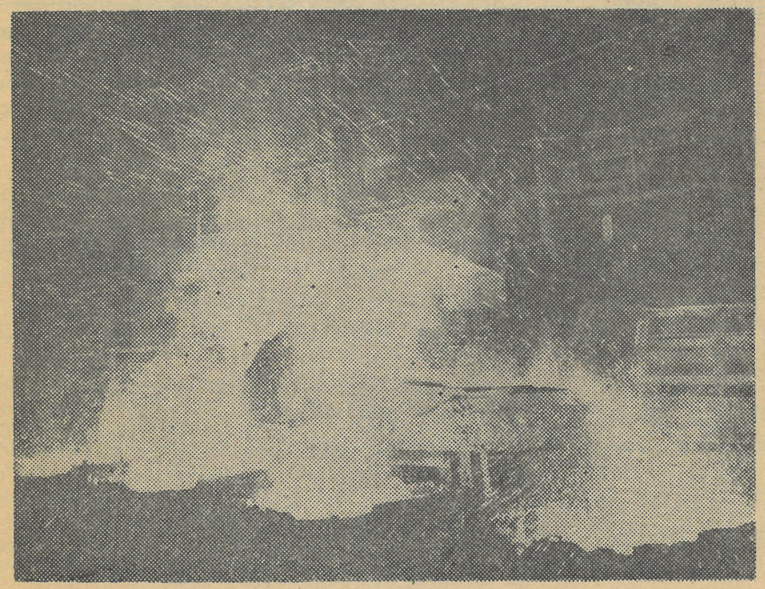
For example, now the Kangson Steel Complex produces only in six days as much steel as it did in 1948 and in three days rolled steel and its output increased 738 times.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works is now carrying on the project to increase its annual steel output.

Journalist: I want to hear about the technical equipment of the ferrous metallurgical in-

The April 13 Iron Works





Molten iron cascades

dustry.

Director: The improvement of technical equipment and the semi-automation and automation of production processes at iron and steel works are an important achievement made in the building of an independent ferrous metallurgical industry.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex introduced industrial TV at the steel shop and established a production-command system by transceivers in a brief time, and realized automation and remote control at the screening yard, the reduced ball ore shop, the sintering shop and the blast furnace shop.

Following this example of automation, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Kangson Steel Complex and all other iron and steel works introduced automation and remote control in many processes from the preliminary treatment of raw materials to steel production.

This can be said a new turn in freeing the workers from heat-affected and harmful labour in the metallurgical industry.

Journalist: All branches of the national economy are demanding more and more steel. What can you say about the prospects of the ferrous metallurgical industry?

Director: In order to increase the economic power of the country we will continue to develop rapidly the ferrous metallurgical industry as required by Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy.

We will continue to direct great efforts to the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry during the current Second Seven-Year Plan to raise the output of pig and granulated iron and blister steel to 6.4-7 million tons, steel to 7.4-8 million tons and rolled steel to 5.6-6 million tons in 1984.

To this end we will step up the expansion project of the Musan Mine to make it a modern magnetic iron ore mine with a 10 million-ton capacity and open up many new iron ore mines.

We will improve and reinforce the equipment of the operating iron and steel works to make a full use of their production capacity and enlarge ferrous metallurgical works in a big way.

We will build a big blast furnace and an oxygen converter and speed up the construction of the cold-rolling shop at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, and erect modern iron, steel and rolled steel shops at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex.

We will reinforce raw material bases and increase the rolling equipment at the Kangson Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Works so as to multiply the production capacity of steel and rolled steel considerably.

We will build many modern oxygen converters which cost us less in building and are highly productive and markedly increase the proportion of oxygen converter steel. We will raise the proportion of steel plate in rolled steel production to 53 per cent, make steel of many more kinds and rolled steel of many more sizes and rapidly increase the production of various kinds of special steel.

We will also increase second-stage metal processing bases and in 1984 we will boost the output of steel pipe 2.6 times, and wire rope 4.1 times and rapidly multiply the production of galvanized iron plate, tinned plate, bent section steel and other second-stage processed goods.

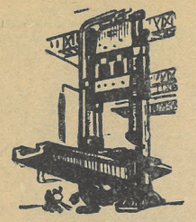
We will also use more domestic coal in making coking coal, reduce the consumption of coking coal per ton of pig iron, build more blister steel furnaces and increase blister steel output four times, and thus further strengthen the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

Our iron and steel works will widely introduce achievements of modern science and technology in all production processes from ore-dressing to iron and steel making, rolling and production of second-stage processed metal goods.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader we will surely reach the high production goal of ferrous metallurgical industry ahead of schedule.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words.

Reportage



For Production of More Ordered Equipment

— A Visit to Taean Heavy-Machine Combine —

The Taean Heavy-Machine Combine, a large, modern ordered-equipment production centre, is very rapidly approaching completion in the western region of our country.

A hill nearby afforded a fine view of the giant combine on the beautiful Taedong-gang River. It was full of big buildings which had already risen.

First I heard the explanation about the size of the combine from deputy chief engineer in charge of technical matters and went to the newly-built second comprehensive-processing shop.

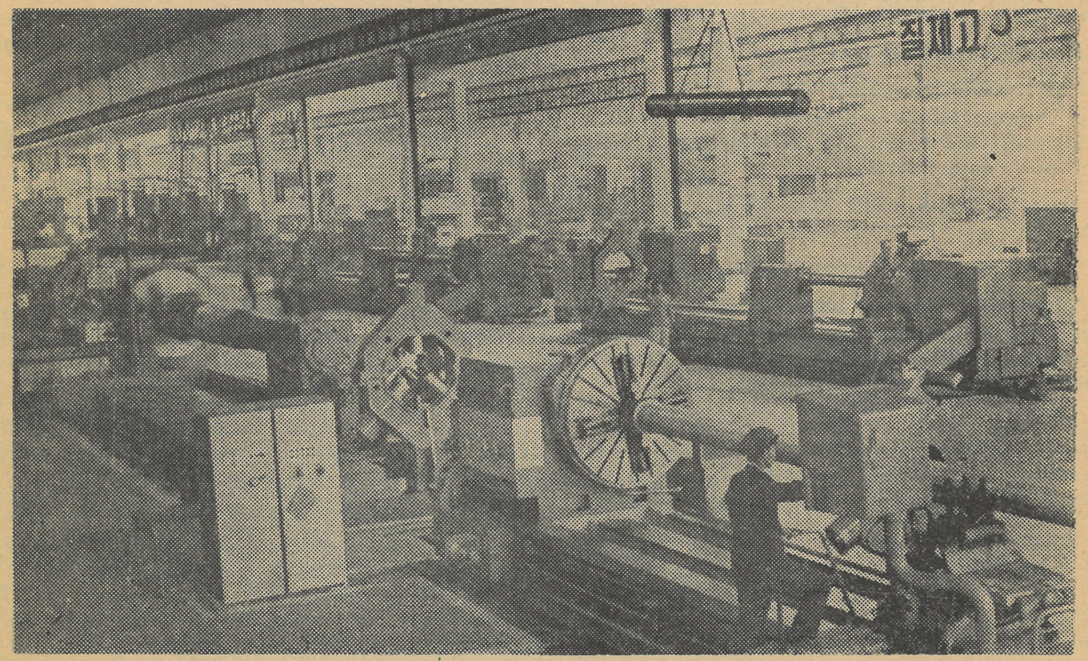
The shop, completed last September, covers an area of more than 40,000 square metres and it has four branch shops including the large-size machine and reduction gear branch shops.

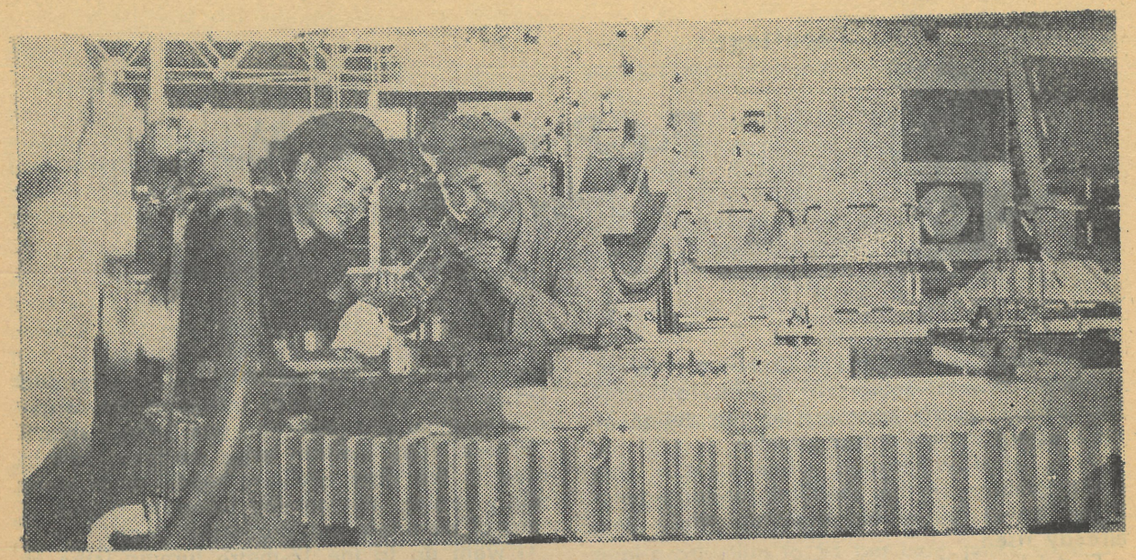
There stood modern large machine tools in rows in the shop and overhead cranes were busily raising, shifting and lowering scores of tons of materials and processed goods.

I went up to the 16-metre turning lathe at work. The machine was processing scores of tons of material. With curiosity I saw a big bite working throwing out coils of scrap iron. The operator boasted of the power of his machine.

The materials shaped by the 6,000-ton

Part of the second comprehensive-processing shop at the Taean Heavy- Machine Combine





Helping and leading each other forward

press were carried in by the jumbo and the crane shifted processed accessories of ordered equipment to the assembling shop.

The shop was just like an exhibition of large up-to-date machine tools.

Deputy chief engineer said to me:

"This newly-completed shop and other shops will mass-produce complete sets of good equipment for mines and metallurgical, chemical and cement factories...."

He also spoke about their high construction speed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The engineering industry should firmly build up the bases to produce equipment to order and make all such equipment for new factories and enterprises by itself."

Through many on-the-spot guidances and consultations the respected and beloved leader taught how to build the combine and spoke about the order of priority in construction.

Saying that the early completion of the combine was of great importance in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan, he sent fine constructors and gave careful guidance in the building of the combine, distribution of manpower and supply work.

Hearing about his wise guidance in the construction of the combine, I looked round the newly-completed experiment shop, the oxygen generator shop, the compressor shop, the substation and the first sheet-metal processing shop.

In the big shop there stood in good order machines cutting and spreading steel plate of various sizes, presses, automatic welding machines and other up-to-date sheet metal processing machines.

This shop produces complete sets of processed sheet metal for ordered equipment.

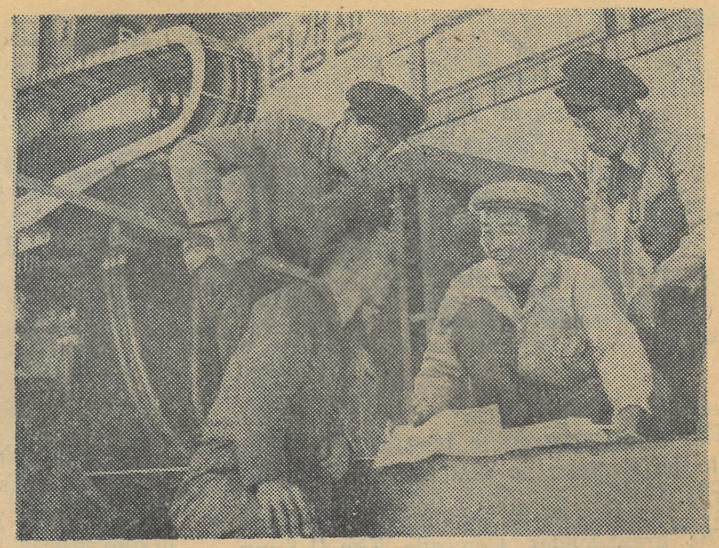
I also looked round the first comprehensive processing shop nearing completion, the heat treatment shop, the forging shop and the cast steel shop, which were all big buildings.

Constructors were conducting the speed campaign for early completion, overcoming bad conditions.

They were assembling equipment in the first comprehensive processing shop much bigger than the already completed second one.

The workers and technicians of the 22nd Metal Works Construction Enterprise undertaking this project surpassed their truss assembling norm by over 200 per cent by introducing the ground assembling method and trebling and quadrupling the capacity of assembling machines.

Inventors

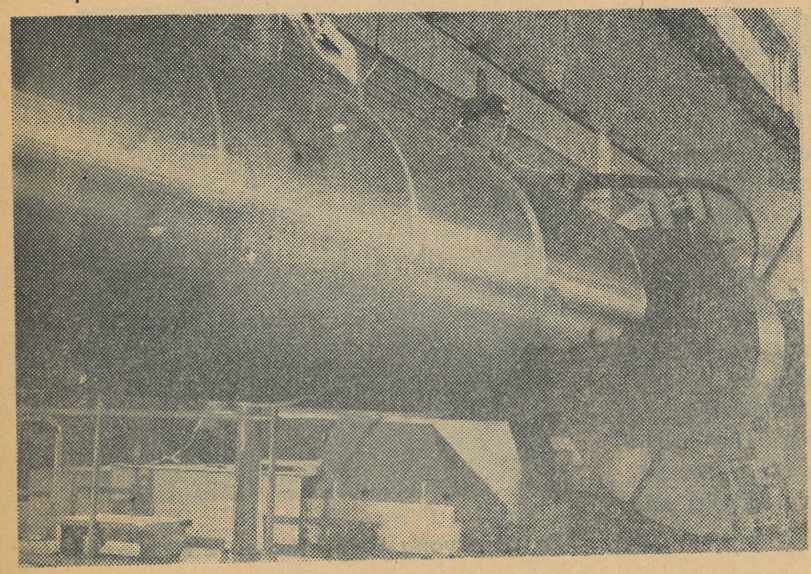


Deputy chief engineer boasted of the size of the first comprehensive processing shop and the special machine tools installed there and their processing capacity and spoke about the prospect of its production of ordered equipment.

A leading official of the construction complex undertaking the construction of the combine expressed their resolution to complete the combine including assembling far ahead of schedule, saying that the constructors were in high spirits.

This combine will greatly contribute to the early attainment of the goal of 5 million tons of engineering products under the new long-term plan by producing complete sets of ordered equipment for different branches of the national economy.

Kwon Ju Ho



Innovation in production of ordered equipment

Iron Ore Production Increases

The Chaeryong Mine is always seething with the struggle to send more ore to iron works.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"For the increased production of coal and ores, it is imperative to give definite priority to the removal of soil and rock and to drift work in all mines, to make mining equipment large-sized and modernized and to speed up energetically the comprehensive mechanization of operation in the pits."

The Chaeryong Mine, one of our large iron ore producers, is steadily increasing its iron ore production, working hard to implement the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy.

I met Kim Jin Tae, the mine's chief engineer at the production command post in the centre of the mine full of the buzzing of large-sized machines.

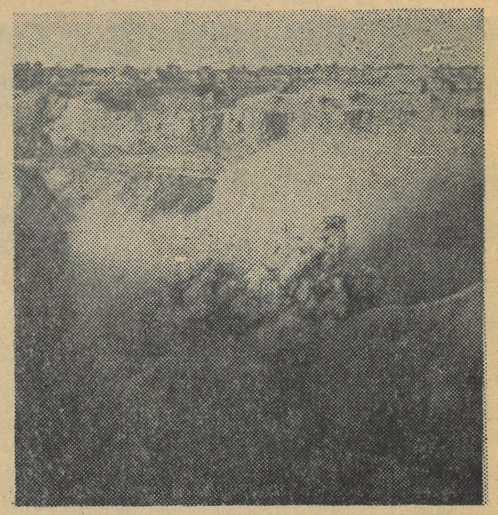
He was commanding operations, watching, in front of a big switchboard and industrial TVs, dirt and rock removed and ores mined.

He said the mine could double ore production through application of large-sized and modern machines and comprehensive mechanization of pit operations as they give definite precedence to the removal of dirt and rock and tunnelling.

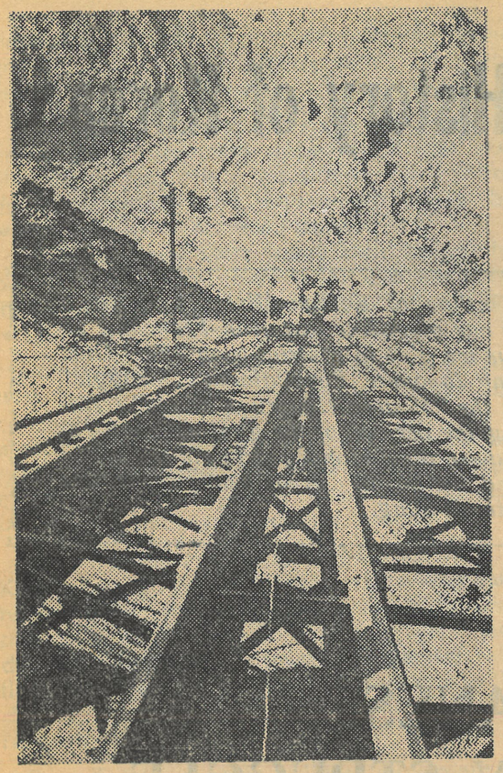
He added that since the miners' zeal for production was very high they could without fail fulfil their yearly iron ore production plan in half a year.

Sky-high was the spirit of the miners of the Sungri Pit which plays a great part in the ore production of the mine.

When I went to the Kim Hyon Gyu-led mining company its members were preparing for blasting an ore body. All platoons were tackling it.



The Chaeryong valley shakes with blastings



Skips play a great role in carrying iron ore

The pit chief Ryu Chol Gun was commanding tunnellers in their operations.

The Pang Sung Ryong-led tunnelling platoon overfulfils its monthly plan by 200 per cent in less than half a month by introducing scientific tunnelling methods.

I could see a great mountain of ore everywhere. In the ore yard excavators were loading ore into large-sized trucks, and trains of waggons fully loaded with ore carried by the conveyor were leaving for the iron works without letup.

Ore-carrying trucks and trains were competitively running at a full speed.

The Chaeryong miners know only advance, never stagnating and marking time. They are steadily boosting ore production.

Pak Ho Sop

Our Juggler Comes First at International Modern Jugglery Festival

Kim Taek Song, People's Actor of our country, won the highest prize of the festival "Grand" Cup by placing first at the 14th International Modern Jugglery Festival held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia.

The festival was attended by more than 500 well-known jugglers from over 20 countries including our country.

From the outset he, who won the special prize at the 13th International Jugglery Festival held in Vienna, the capital of Austria, in July 1976, attracted the attention of the participants in the festival and spectators by showing wonderful skills.

Attracting the attention of a large number of participants in the festival and spectators, he performed with his great mastery jugglery pieces such as "feat with flags," "a fish basin out of thin air," "the flower pot," "a basket of flowers" and "improvement of people's living" reflecting the resourcefulness and national peculiarity of our people.

His performance was enthusiastically acclaimed by the participants in the festival and spectators for its high ideological and artistic plane.

He came first in fantastic jugglery to carry away the relevant cup and prize. He also placed first in total to win the "Grand" Cup, the highest prize of the festival.

Serial

Modern History of Korea

Recently the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences compiled a book "Modern History of Korea." The book consists of three parts—Part One: Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle; Part Two: Building of a New Korea. The Fatherland Liberation War; Part Three: Socialist Construction and Struggle for National Reunification. We gave "Outline of Korean History" to No. 6 of our magazine last year. From this issue we give in a serial form "Part One: Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle" of the "Modern History of Korea" treating the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

CHAPTER 1

CLOSE OF THE BOURGEOIS NATIONALIST MOVEMENT. THE EARLY COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF KOREA IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

The modern social movement, the communist movement, of the Korean people has its origin in the complicated socio-economic relations in Korea in the early 20th century. Hence, the modern history of Korea naturally begins with the socio-economic situation in the early 20th century.

The main, determining factors in the socio-economic situation of our country in those days were the underdevelopment of capitalism in our country, the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, and the attitude of various classes and circles towards Japanese imperialism.

Gradual Growth of Capitalist Elements in Korea and Hindrance to Their Normal Development

From the late 18th century the elements of capitalism grew noticeably little by little in Korea. Commodity production gained in scope and a uniform currency was put into circulation throughout the country. In the late 18th and the early 19th century there was a considerable growth of trading capital in the form of accumulated money. The mining industry (iron, gold, silver and copper mining) and the

metalworking industry showed relatively rapid growth, and capitalist management was introduced into them gradually.

In the late 19th and the early 20th century, enterprising companies appeared in the textile, paper and other industries, which introduced machines and equipment driven by water power, oil or steam power.

In those days there came into being the banks which gave commercial and collateral loans. Until 1903, five banks including the Korea Bank were set up.

Commodity production increased in agriculture, too, and there appeared business and commercial forms of farming. This resulted in a rapid growth in the sales of rice and other grain crops, tobacco and other industrial crops, cattle, oxhide and other livestock products, *insam* and other products for special use.

Thus, capitalist elements grew gradually in Korea, but its normal development was greatly hindered by the feudal fetters which were phenomenal. The feudal ruling circles made desperate efforts to prevent the feudal relations from being broken, thereby checking the development of capitalist elements in every respect.

For all this, a socio-political movement to oppose the feudal system and introduce a capitalist one rapidly gained in strength. Various forms of anti-feudal struggle in the late 19th and the early 20th century including the struggle for bourgeois revolution led by the "Reform Party" in 1884 were illustrative of it. It is evident that but for outside interference Korea herself would have taken the road to capitalist development.

Smooth development of capitalism in Korea was seriously hampered by foreign aggressive forces, the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism in particular.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Because of Japanese imperialist rule, the capitalist development of Korea was greatly retarded, and Korea's society remained colonial, retaining the vestiges of feudalism in a large measure."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 3.)

Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their policy of harsh colonial plunder blocked the road to the normal development of capitalism in Korea and converted her into colonial semi-feudal society.

Japanese Imperialists' Occupation of Korea and Socio-Economic Relations of Colonial Semi-Feudal Character

From the latter half of the 19th century Korea which still remained a feudal state fell a prey to aggression of Western capitalist countries and Japan.

The masses of the people and the feudal ruling circles assumed quite different attitudes towards foreign aggressive forces. The popular masses were consistent and uncompromising in the struggle against the aggressors, but the corrupt feudal ruling circles gave way to them. They even went the length of suppressing the people's struggle against aggression. Due to the country-selling, treacherous acts of the feudal ruling circles, Korea was reduced to an exclusive colony of Japanese imperialism in 1910.

Japanese imperialism found in American and British imperialists active supporters of its scheme to turn Korea into its colony.

As far back as the Russo-Japanese war the US ruling circles expressed their full recognition of Japanese imperialism's colonization of Korea* and thoroughly approved of Japanese imperialism's occupation of Korea in the agreement concluded in July 1905 between the Japanese Prime Minister and the US Secretary of Army (the so-called "Katsura-Taft Agreement") and in the agreement reached in November 1908 between the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and the US Secretary of State (the so-called "Takahira-Root Agreement").

* The then Secretary of State Hay, Chief Advisor on Far Eastern affairs Rockhill and other top officials maintained that Korea should become a Japanese dependency, and in August 1904, the US President Theodore Roosevelt proposed to Germany's Kaiser to jointly approve of Japan's protectorate over Korea. (See A.W. Greeceworld, *Far Eastern Policies of the United States*, New York, 1938.)

The British imperialists affirmed Japan's "political, commercial and industrial predominance" in Korea in the first "Anglo-Japanese Alliance" concluded in January 1902, and approved of Japan's "permanent economic, political and military interests and rights" in Korea and Japan's right to "protect" Korea in the second alliance signed in August 1905.

Having occupied Korea with the active support of the American and British imperialists,

Japanese imperialists entered on a harsh colonial policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the Japanese imperialists made our country a source of raw materials and labour, a market for their commodities and a military base for aggression against the continent." (*The Tasks of Korean Communists*, Eng. ed., p. 1.)

All the policies carried out in Korea by the Japanese imperialists were directed to making Korea a source of their provisions and raw materials and labour, a market for their commodities, a land for their capital investment and a military base for their aggression on the continent.

The Japanese imperialists adopted the policy of political repression coupled with unlimited authority to attain their evil object of colonial rule.

They set up the "Government-General of Korea" invested with all powers and stationed a large contingent of troops in Korea to support it. The Government-General of Korea trampled underfoot even the elementary rights of the Korean people. Upon taking office, the first Governor-General Terauchi openly declared that "Koreans should obey the law of Japan or die."

Through the Government-General, the Japanese imperialists employed open "military rule" for the first ten years. But as it met with a stubborn resistance of the Korean people (March First Uprising in 1919 in particular), they had to adopt the so-called "cultural rule," which, in essence, had nothing different from the "military rule" and proved to be a far more crafty one.

Completely deprived of the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, the Korean people were forced into unconditional submission. Korea was turned into a gruesome living hell covered with troops, gendarmerie, police and prisons, and other repressive apparatuses.

"Severe punishment" was meted out to every patriotic move of the Korean people, which is evidenced by the statistics released by the Japanese imperialists themselves. According to them, between 1911 and 1918 cases of summary conviction accounted for 330,025 involving 461,442 persons and the number of the arrested amounted to 79,343 in 1919 and 138,020 in 1929.*

* *Annual Statistical Bulletin* of the Government-General of Korea, 1929, pp. 361-62.
Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Government-General of Korea, 1930, p. 344.

In line with their harsh political repression, the Japanese imperialists enforced ideological and cultural policy to stamp out the Korean people's consciousness of national independence and make them submit to their colonial rule.

They cooked up various evil laws including the "Korean Educational Ordinances" of August, 1911 and carried out a most notorious policy for colonial enslavement education. Because of their evil policy of keeping Koreans in ignorance, the percentage of school attendance was less than 20 per cent of all the schoolable children even in the early 1930's, and education was wholly devoted to rearing "colonial slaves".

The Japanese imperialist occupationists enforced a policy of stamping out the national culture of Korea. They not only checked the development of the national culture of Korea in every way, but also recklessly destroyed and plundered the priceless cultural heritages. They illegally unearthed ancient tombs and royal tombs in Pyongyang, Kaesong, Kyongju and other places to carry away rare relics and precious metal works and spoiled and looted archives of tens of thousands of volumes preserved in different parts. They went so far as to distort the Korean history for their colonial rule.

They perpetrated wanton economic plunder and exploitation.

Their harsh colonial policy prevented normal industrial development in Korea. Industry in general was on a low level and Korea remained a backward agrarian country as ever.

The industrial policy the Japanese imperialists pursued in Korea was aimed at securing exclusive possession of all the key branches of industry, putting a curb on the development of national industry, and getting utmost colonial superprofits through harsh exploitation of Korean workers.

They hampered the growth of Korea's national industry by proclaiming the "Corporation Ordinances" (December, 1910) and instituting the system of doing business under licence when it was still unfavourable for them to invest capital in Korea. After favourable conditions were created, they repealed the "Corporation Ordinances" (April, 1920) to facilitate rush of their capital.

Thus, in the latter half of the 1920's Japanese capital accounted for over 80 per cent of the entire capital investment in Korea.

Moreover, Korean industry was made to turn out mainly raw materials and half-finished goods for Japanese industry and the productive forces were so distributed as to facilitate their colonial plunder. Korean industry was nothing more than an appendage to Japanese industry.

The Japanese imperiialists' policy of monopolizing industries arrested the normal development of national industry. Factories and enterprises run by Koreans were few and most of them were small.

Tyrannical Japanese imperialist colonial rule not only hindered the normal development of national industry but brought the traditional handicraft to total ruin.

Such being the situation, the Korean capitalist forces were very weak in general, and, on top of it, they were split into compradore and non-compradore capitalists.

Compradore capitalists were made up of comparatively big capitalists who were in collusion with the Japanese imperialists. They rendered active support to the colonial policy of these imperialists and served them. They, along with landlords, belonged to the reactionary classes that turned traitors to the fatherland and people.

Non-compradore capitalists were mainly composed of middle and small entrepreneurs. They were under the thumb of the Japanese imperialists and compradore capitalists and, therefore, were always discontent with Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Urban small-propertied class was constantly going downhill due to the predatory policy of the Japanese imperialists and the pressure exercised by the compradore capitalists. Their life was always insecure. Hence, most of them were opposed to Japanese imperialism.

The working class suffered double and treble national and class oppression and exploitation.

Most of the Korean workers had to work twelve hours and more every day and quite a few of them were forced to work 14 to 16 hours. Despite the long working day, they received "starvation wages," that is, less than half or one-third of those paid to Japanese workers. As capitalists could obtain cheap labour with ease due to the incessant impoverishment of peasants the workers had to work at very low wages. Many workers found it hard to meet the minimum living expenses. At times they could not get even such low wages. What is worse, they were charged with "fines" and various other impositions by capitalists. In particular, female and child labour became the objects of harsh exploitation by capitalists.

There were no labour protection device to speak of. On the contrary, devices and systems designed to better oppress and exploit workers increased from day to day. In factories overseers kept keen watch over every movement of workers. In case a worker was disabled by labour accident he was discharged right away without compensation.

In those days Korean workers were subjected to indescribable humiliation and maltreatment on top of harsh exploitation. They were paid slaves, a kind of "commodity," and, at the same time, colonial slaves subjected to utmost national discrimination and oppression.

They were not allowed to put up any demands for improvement of their labour conditions and livelihood. Even their rudimentary demands were always ruthlessly suppressed by the Japanese imperialists.

But the Korean working class valiantly came out from the first in the revolutionary struggle in defiance of Japanese imperialist bayonets. As it originally was the most revolutionary class, it rapidly developed its revolutionary spirit coupled with anti-imperialist spirit and national consciousness after it emerged in the harshly-exploited colony of the Japanese imperialists. It gradually took the lead in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The Japanese imperialists recklessly plundered the countryside as well.

While leaving feudal landownership and tenancy system untouched, they introduced commodity-money relations and modern trade connections in the countryside to change it to semi-feudal one. This enabled them to commit maximum plunder through feudal as well as capitalist exploitation.

The Japanese imperialists, above all, seized

a vast area of land. This was effected mainly through the "land survey" conducted for about nine years from 1910, through the creation of the "Oriental Development Company" and other organs for "development of agriculture" (aimed to plunder land) and through the increase of Japanese landlords.

By 1927, 400,000 hectares of arable land fell into the hands of the Japanese imperialists and the corresponding amount of land was mortgaged to Japanese organs and citizens. Thus 20 per cent of the then total arable land came in possession of the Japanese imperialists.* The absolute majority of the big landlords were Japanese who accounted for 81 per cent of the landlords owning over 200 hectares of land. The Japanese imperialists' plunder of land was getting intenser as days went by.

* The January 3, 1928, issue of newspaper *Tonga Ilbo* published in Seoul from the time of Japanese imperialist rule.

Volume of farm produce exacted by the Japanese imperialists increased year after year. They foraged over 6,600,000 *sok* (a *sok* equals 4.9629 bushels) of rice on an average every year between 1927 and 1931 to ship it to Japan, which accounted for 42 per cent of the annual output of rice.*

* *Korean Rice Crop Survey*, 1934.

After the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and particularly in the 1920's, class differentiation proceeded apace in the countryside, plunging a majority of the rural population in the mire of bankruptcy and ruin. Over half of the total crop area was in the hands of landlords who accounted for a little more than three per cent of farm households, and larger part of it was concentrated in the hands of a few number of big landlords. Landless or land-short peasants accounted for some 80 per cent of farm households and rich peasants were very few.

Landlords, along with pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and compradore capitalists, were the main support for Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Under the aegis of the Japanese imperialists, they exacted farm rent amounting to 50 to 90 per cent of the total output from the peasants. What is more, they even got the tenant farmers to pay all kinds of taxes and levies placed on themselves.

Colonial, feudal and capitalist oppression and exploitation reduced the peasant masses to a wretched plight. In particular, the poor peasants heavily in debt were on the verge of starvation every year. More and more peasants had to live on grass roots and tree bark. A good many impoverished peasants became hired hands, flowed into towns or sought a living in an alien country.

Anti-Japanese sentiments and anti-feudal feelings of the peasant masses grew rapidly as a result of harsh oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords.

As the most reliable ally of the working class, they took an active part in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle.

The general class relations in those days showed that all the classes and social strata except a handful of pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, landlords and compradore capitalists took an anti-Japanese stand, which provided a fertile ground for a vigorous anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle in the future.

The working masses including the working class constituted the main force opposing Japanese imperialism. Thus the favourable social conditions were created for the development of the communist movement in keeping with the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

(To Be Continued)

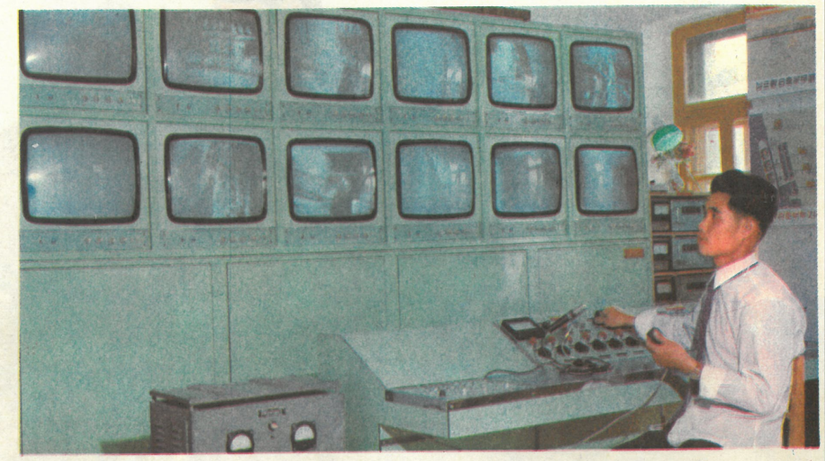
Morning at the Nampo port

NAMPO PORT

The Nampo port is one of our famous trade ports.

The port is equipped with belt conveyors, cranes, fork-lifts and all necessary means of transport and all port operations are mechanized. The port is long and has big storehouses and fine material and technical means. So its traffic capacity is very high.

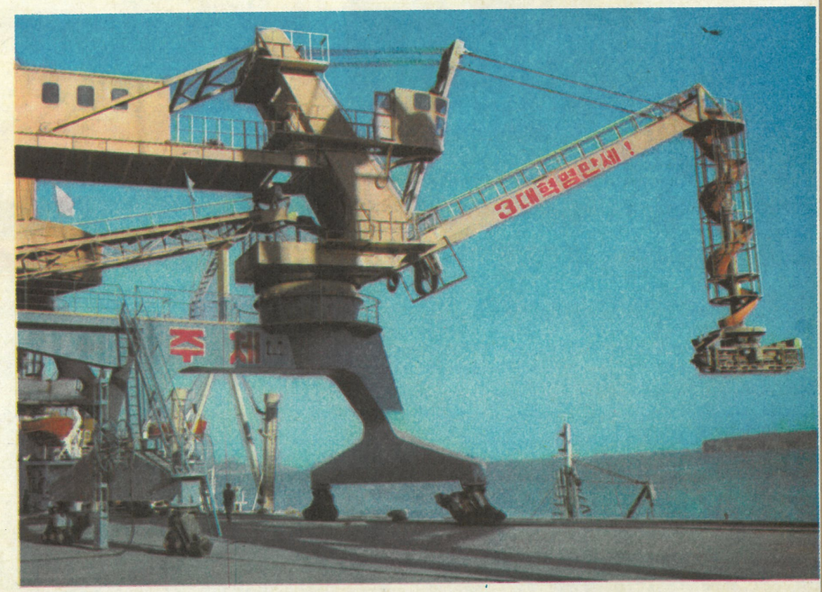
It is greatly contributing to the development of our foreign trade.



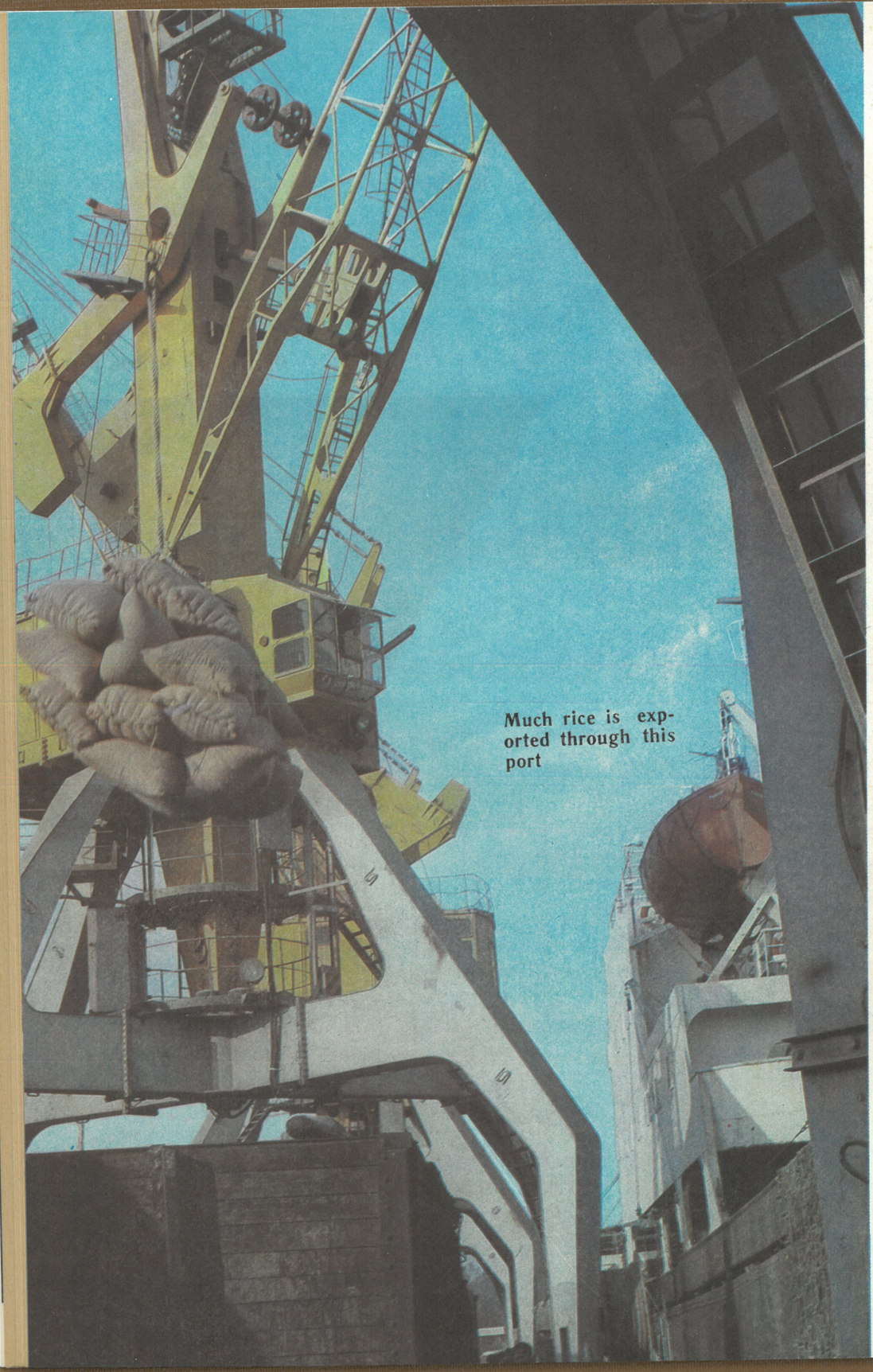
The control room of belt conveyors

Paper-packed goods loading is comprehensively mechanized

Paper-packed goods loaders play a big role



Part of the Nampo port



Much rice is exported through this port

Bald Cypress

Today the state designates rare and precious animals and plants in our country as natural monuments for special protection.

One of such plants is bald cypress. This rare wild tree counts only a few in our country.

It is a subtropical deciduous conifer.

The biggest one in our country is that in Haeju city, South Hwanghae Province. It is 25 metres high and 1.2 metres across.

The bark is bay-coloured. The base of the trunk has chaps like pine tree.

This tree belongs to the cedar family and has pinnate compound leaves like Metasequoia. Its flat, pointed leaflet is 1.2 to 1.8 cm long and 1.5 mm wide.

The tree flowers from April to May.

It is bisexual. The male flowers bloom in a cluster in a conical shape 10-12 cm long and 3-5 cm wide. The female flower is roundish in shape and solitary. After the flowering season, the tree bears fruit in the same year.

The fruit is a cone almost globular and hangs downward.

The wood, yellow or reddish- or blackish-brown in colour, is soft, durable and beautiful, and good for furniture and woodwork.

The tree is also highly appreciated as a garden tree. In autumn its leaves are dyed in yellow and fall one by one like feather, gladdening the eyes. Hence the name Raku-song *(pine with falling pinnate leaves) in Korean.*

This tree is a heliophyte and grows well in a warm land. It grows fast in damp lands near lakes or rivers. It is hardly viable in calcareous lands where pines grow well and cannot withstand the frost.

It suffers vital damage even in a short spell of time at 30°C below zero.

Taking such properties as a wild tree into consideration, we are multiplying the tree to plant it in damp lands and create forests or in city parks and pleasure grounds for ornamental purpose.

Korean Painting

HAPPINESS

It is the greatest honour and happiness for our people to enjoy the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

Under his brilliant guidance they lead a dignified and happy life. Our rising generation are the happiest in the world.

He calls our children the "king" of the country and provides them with the best of all things, sparing nothing for them.

The Korean painting "Happiness" by Kang Jong Ho (76 × 114 cm) shows such a happy life enjoyed by our children under his loving care.

In the picture a lovely little girl is sleeping peacefully with a smile on her face with the gift of love sent by the fatherly leader in her arms. Outside the window snowflakes are dancing in the night sky over the city.

On the end pieces of her pillow the characters pok *symbolic of happiness are embroidered in gold thread. There are a dancing dress, a hair ribbon and a tambourine on a round table next to her head. The new year calendar is on the wall, with a picture of three little girls dancing together. The brightly illumined night streets and the majestic students and children's palace are also seen through the window.*

All these show convincingly the little girl sleeping with boundless joy in her heart after her New Year performance at the theatre.

The smile of the girl sleeping sweetly in a comfortable bed is a realistic representation of the happy life of our children and makes this painting a work of high ideological and artistic value.

The work employs mainly the one-stroke brushing method unique to Korean painting.

Description is lifelike, concise and delicate and theme is novel. So our working people and children like this painting.

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG's Creative Theory on Philosophical Basis of Juche Idea

Shivhar Singh Pradhan
Editor of the
Nepalese Weekly "Naya Yug"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had rendered immortal services to the working class and mankind through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and his brilliant leadership and practice.

What takes the most brilliant place in his immortal services is that he fathered the immortal Juche idea and brightly lights up the way of struggle for the Korean people and the world people with its bright rays.

The immortal Juche idea is a great revolutionary guiding idea representing our era and the bright future and an all-conquering militant banner.

The vitality of the great Juche idea is indestructible because the idea is based on a new, unique theory, the philosophical theory of Juche.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung fathered an outstanding idea of the working class, the Juche idea, for the first time in history and newly enunciated its philosophical theory.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

The classic formulation of the basic theory of the Juche idea—that man is master of everything and decides everything—makes it clear that man is master of everything in the correlation between man and world and most scientifically expounds the position of man in the world.

Man is master of everything. This means that man is a supreme being holding the highest place among all matters existing in the real world and controls everything.

Man is the most developed material being in the world and the only being controlling everything in the world.

Man is incomparably more highly developed than any other material beings in the formation and functions of material organism.

Man is the only being with consciousness which makes independence his life and soul and is an independent and creative being which remakes and transforms nature and society in accord with his will and demand through his labour and socio-political activities.

Because of his peculiar characteristics, man, a social being, is independent of the outer world and holds a leading position over it. But, animals, no matter how highly developed, cannot be independent of the surrounding world and they remain natural beings controlled forever by it.

Only man, a social being, can be the master controlling the world.

The basic theory of the Juche idea also clarifies that man decides everything in the correlation between man and world and most profoundly expounds the role of man in the world.

Man decides everything. This means that man is the most powerful in the world and controls all things in nature and society where he acts.

Because he is independent and creative—which is peculiar to him—man understands the nature and objective laws of the surrounding world and transforms it to meet his will and demand according to the laws.

Man remakes nature and transforms society through his labour and revolutionary struggle and constantly makes the world serve him.

Material-technical elements, along with man, take part in the remaking and transformation of the outer world. But it is man, after all, that plays the decisive role in it. Material-technical elements only help man to play his decisive role and are created by man.

Everything in the remaking and transformation of the world, therefore, is determined by man's role, and the outcome of struggle for remaking nature and society depends entirely on man's role.

The position of man in the world as its master and his role as a being deciding everything are closely related to each other. Man's position is guaranteed by his role and his role is based on his position.

As you have seen above, the great leader President Kim Il Sung most scientifically clarified the correlation between man and world for the first time in history and defined it as a philosophical theory which should serve as the basis of the revolutionary world outlook of the working class in our age, that man is master of everything and decides everything.

The basic theory of the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything is an entirely new, original philosophical theory which reflects the demand of our era, the Juche era, for making the masses of the working people more powerful.

Our era requires that the masses of the people should hold fast to their position as the master of the world and steadily enhance their decisive role in everything.

The first thing to do to meet the requirement of our age is to get the masses of the people to know well their position and role and raise their consciousness and sense of responsibility as history-makers.

When the masses of the toiling people correctly understand their position in the world and their role in the development of history, their activity becomes more purposeful in controlling the world and developing history and their revolutionary zeal and creative activity come into full play in remaking and transforming nature and society.

The sustained in-depth development of the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction urges the masses of the people to actively enhance their role as the master of the world with a high degree of consciousness and responsibility.

The new philosophical theory, on which the Juche idea is based, gives the most profound theoretical exposition of the position and role of the popular masses in the world in full reflection of this demand of our era, the Juche age.

The basic theory of the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything is also a new, unique philosophical theory which reflects the demand of the development of the world outlook of the working class.

The correlation between man and society is one of the important philosophical problems. The correct solution of this problem brings about the right settlement of the fundamental problem of the world outlook.

The history of philosophical thinking was a history of fierce struggles among philosophical schools over the correlation between matter and consciousness which is the fundamental problem of the world outlook.

The materialistic schools explained even social phenomena according to their materialistic view that matter is primary and consciousness is secondary and scientifically substantiated the correlation between matter and consciousness, regarding matter as an integral whole.

This meant announcing the total bankruptcy of idealism which regards the world as the embodiment of consciousness and correctly clarifying the universal laws of the objective world. This represented a settlement of the cardinal problem the world outlook of the working class, its weapon for remaking and transforming the world, should solve first.

For the world outlook of the working class to be a powerful weapon with which to transform the world, it must be further developed and perfected and must not confine itself to the elucidation of the objective laws of the material world, simply because the world is by its very nature material.

It is man that remakes nature and society. The outcome of struggle for transforming the world is determined by the activity of the popular masses. Therefore, if the philosophy of the working class is to be perfected to be a revolutionary theory to transform the world, man should be placed in the topmost position of consideration and a total exposition of all universal laws peculiar to activities of the masses of the people be undertaken.

In order to explain everything with main stress on man, it is necessary to expound what position man takes in all matters and phenomena forming the objective world, and what role man plays in the world from the materialistic point of view that the world is by its very nature material.

Only when the position and role of man in the world are correctly elucidated, it is possible to deal rightly with matters and phenomena in the objective world in connection with man and properly clarify how all things can be changed and developed by the role of man.

As mentioned above, the correlation between man and world is a fundamental problem the perfected world outlook of the working class in our age, a weapon for the transformation of the world, should clarify without fail.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung enunciated the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything, with the result that an entirely new philosophical point of view—cognizing the world centring man—was established.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung raised the correlation between man and world as the fundamental problem, the starting-point, of the revolutionary world outlook of the working class in our era and made exposition of it in a mastery way. This is a great historic event which carried the revolutionary world outlook of the working class to the highest stage.

Military-Political Study at Baishitan Secret Camp

January this year marks the 40th anniversary of the historic military-political study made by KPRA (Korean People's Revolutionary Army) men at the Baishitan secret camp during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once said:
"When the situation is difficult and complex we must further intensify our study."

From the early days of his revolutionary struggle, the great leader studied in a revolutionary way, setting an example himself and accumulating a rich experience. During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle he paid deep attention to the study of his men. He organized intensive military-political study when the KPRA men had difficult and complex revolutionary tasks to fulfil and trained them politically and militarily so that they could overcome the great difficulties and ordeals and carry out their revolutionary tasks with credit.

The military-political study at the Baishitan secret camp in January 1940 was aimed at tempering KPRA men politically and militarily, overcoming difficulties in the way of the revolution and leading it to victory.

The KPRA faced a very difficult and complex situation late in 1939.

Upset by the vigorous military activities of the KPRA in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, the Japanese imperialists established a "punitive headquarters" in Jilin and, under the name of "special clean-up campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern areas," mobilized a large body of troops over 200,000 strong—the Kwantung Army, the Japanese Expeditionary Army in China, the Manchurian puppet army, and the gendarmerie, police and self-defence corps—and desperately conducted blockading and encircling operations.

Every ridge and ravine northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san was crowded with enemy troops, so that it was difficult to move even a step.

Along with desperate military offensives, the enemy madly conducted ideological offensives, using his spies and agents and scattering leaflets calling for surrender.

The obtaining situation asked for more fully preparing the KPRA men politico-ideologically and militarily to smash the enemy's political and military offensives and bring about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution.

To meet this pressing demand of the revolution, the great leader recruited over 200 men after the Liuke-song and Jiaxinzi battles and led the main force of the KPRA to Baishitan and organized a 40-odd-day military-political study despite the imminent danger of the enemy attack.

The study was carried out in two terms. A study programme was so worked out as to teach important subjects quickly in the first term and completely digest their content in the second.

The study was conducted in a militant manner.

All men studied hard the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea and his outstanding strategy and tactics. They studied even during short rest and around campfire at night and strove to assimilate what they learned even in bed.

To equip themselves firmly with his revolutionary idea, they read and read books, so that the pages became fluffy and print illegible.

The study was closely combined with the Korean revolution. They treated practical problems whose solution was badly needed for the Korean revolution. Tactical and shooting trainings were conducted on the basis of actual experience in battle.

While guiding cadres in their study, the great leader went down to companies to give lectures and guide their military training.

Various methods were used to further understanding of the men whose level varied in learning.

Composition proved a good method of study.

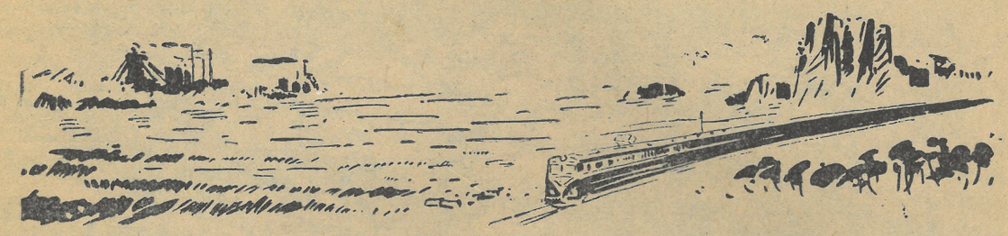
They wrote compositions drawing on their knowledge and experience acquired and assimilated what they learned.

Sitting around campfire with his men, the great leader told them about beautiful mountains and rivers and diligent people, of their fatherland, patriotic generals and volunteers' struggle, asked them about revolu-

(Continued on page 83)

Travel Note

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (8)



Kwangpo—"Poultry Industrial Town"

Kwangpo, the biggest natural lake in our country, lies on the seaside not far from the industrial city of Hamhung.

The Kwangpo duck plant honoured with "Kim Il Sung Order" on the shore of the lake some 28 km round is one of our biggest duck producers and a glorious plant where the new history of our poultry industry began.

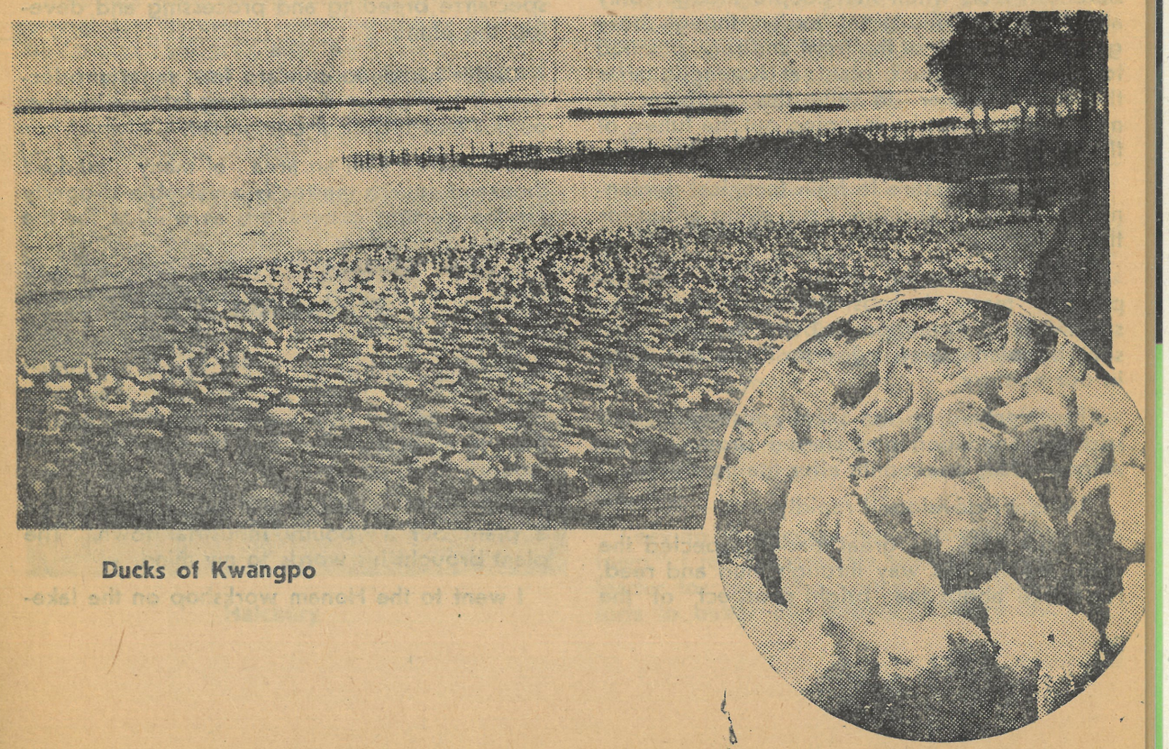
Precious Eggs for Breeding Duck

Broad pavements running along the shore of the rippling beautiful lake, trees standing along them, a long stretch of buildings....

I had heard much about the plant. Though, seeing its information map I was quite surprised again at its big size.

A plant functionary received me warmly and said, pointing at the map: "It will take you full two days to see the whole of our plant by car." And he spoke about the proud history of the big modern duck plant built on the lakeside overgrown with reed for ages and riddled by bombs of the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:



Ducks of Kwangpo

The whole view of the Kwangpo Duck Plant

"Our Party strove to develop poultry farming even under the difficult conditions of the Fatherland Liberation War, and it saw to it that duck and chicken farms were built in many places right after the war."

In the hard days of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, when the people thought only about the war, the great leader, though busy guiding the work of the front and rear, planned to build a big duck plant at Kwangpo after the victorious war to solve the problem of meat for the people, mapping out the future of the fatherland, confident of the war victory.

He took a measure to train technical personnel for the plant and sent a surveying group for the building of the plant.

Five days after the end of the war he dispatched many demobs and technicians and specialists to Kwangpo to build the plant and sent by plane even eggs for breeding duck in our country.

They stepped up the plant construction and laid its foundation and started production in August 1953, one month after the ceasefire.

The plant developed rapidly.

In May 1956, the great leader inspected the plant, making his way through mud and reed. He spoke about the bright prospect of the plant and paid deep attention to the working conditions and life of the workers.

Later on he gave on-the-spot guidance to the plant many times and taught what they should feed duck on and how they should fatten duck and industrialize, modernize and specialize breeding and processing and develop the plant.

Under his deep concern for meat production, it has become a leading factory in size, output and technical equipment.

The plant with an area of many hundred thousand square metres is a valuable property for the coming generations as well as for the current generation.

White Lakeside

Hearing the history of the plant, a product of the fatherly leader's great love, I went to the lakeside and got in a small motor boat. In the middle of the lake I saw the lakeside full of modern duck houses.

A foreigner said that it should not be called a plant but a "poulty industrial town." The plant brought his words to my mind.

I went to the Honam workshop on the lakeside 2 km away from the plant office.

The workshop chief said that his workshop raises 250,000 ducks at maximum.

This is enough to show the size of the plant. The workshop had many duck houses, each over 300 metres long, for meat production.

In a big house I saw yellow ducklings picking at feed, rolling black eyes.

A girl breeder said that she raises 20,000 young ducks. There were houses for hatchlings, 5-day olds, 10-day olds, 20-day olds and so on and the flocks of ducks looked like white clouds.

Forty-day olds were automatically weighed and those of over 2 kg were selected to be sent to the processing workshop.

Decomposing, mixing, and carriage of feed, feeding, duck house-cleaning and all other breeding processes were mechanized.

The state supplies hundreds of tons of grain feed every year and each workshop has scores of hectares of vegetable protein-feed producing fields and an animal protein-feed breeding ground.

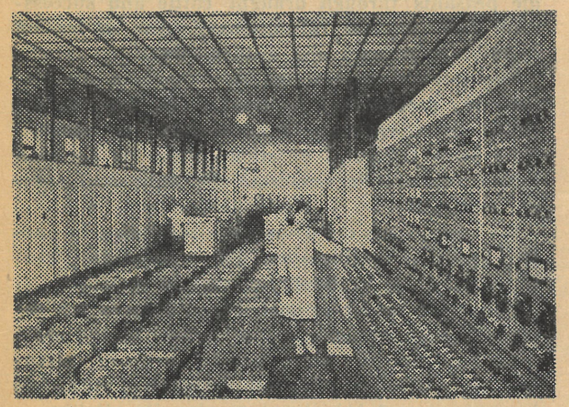
Stable feed bases and scientific-technical raising system steadily increase the meat output of the plant.

Last year the plant produced 1,500 tons more of meat than in the previous year.

I also looked round the Sondok breeding duck house.

Breeders were taking utmost care of each of several ten thousand breeding ducks just as the farmers look well after each crop.

The workers and technicians here produced a new breed adapted to our weather, heavy and "meaty", tasty and prolific from the eggs sent by the great leader.



Hatchery

The processing room

He named the new breed of duck "Kwangpo duck." The "Kwangpo ducks" are sent to duck plants in other parts and greatly contribute to the development of our duck breeding.

I inspected the fattening workshops and the incubation workteam and went to the processing workshop, the last process.

The chief of the processing workshop was Li Hyon Ok. She was a bob-haired girl in May 1956 when the great leader visited the plant and had a great honour to receive his instruction. She guided me to her workshop.

The workshop was big and quite clean and all processes including killing ducks were mechanized and assembly-lined.

Here thousands of ducks are killed every day and are supplied in the raw to the population or smoked and processed in various ways.

Coming out of the workshop, I saw many lorries with full loads of processed goods leaving the workshop.

Meat and processed goods produced at the plant are sent to the citizens of Hamhung and workers and farmers in other parts of the country.

Leaving Kwangpo, the "poultry industrial town," I felt boundlessly grateful to the great leader for his deep concern and untiring efforts to better our people's dietary life.

Establishment and Operation of Farm-Machine Hire Station in Our Country

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we defined farm mechanization as one of the main contents of the rural technical revolution and have worked for it since we started to build a new society after the country's liberation.

For successful farm mechanization we established the farm-machine hire stations in the peaceful construction period and steadily increased and strengthened them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The state-owned farm-machine hire station and draught-animal hire station play a big role in the countryside. They are organizations to help the working peasants and combat their exploitation by rich farmers.... Those stations serve as important bases for transforming the countryside along socialist lines."

The farm-machine hire station was a state-owned enterprise doing ploughing and other farm operations for individual peasants and for cooperatives in the postwar period with tractors and other modern farm machines.

It was not a mere money-making enterprise working for hire but an organization fighting for working peasants and cooperatives against the rich peasants' exploitation and a base for spreading mechanical technology, advanced methods of management and produetion culture of industry in the countryside.

The establishment of the farm-machine hire station in our country was a must for agricultural development.

It was urgently required first to consolidate the achievements of the agrarian reform.

The agrarian reform (free confiscation and distribution of land) ended the feudal landownership in the countryside, liberated the peasants from the landlords' exploitation and oppression and laid the foundations for the rapid development of agricultural productive forces.

But, as a result of age-old feudal landownership and protracted Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the material and technical foundations of agriculture were very weak.

Peasants had not known farm machines and carried things on their backs and done all farm work by primitive farm implements or by hand.

Agricultural production therefore had not developed and farm work remained most arduous and difficult.

Through the agrarian reform the peasants became masters of land but had few draught cattle. So they were exploited by the rich farmers or well-to-do middle peasants through draught cattle and farm implements.

In order to make the peasants, who became masters of land, do farming to the best of their power, it was necessary to widely spread various advanced farm implements in the countryside and introduce tractors and other modern farm machines and gradually mechanize farm operations. Only then would we be able not to resort to backward farming methods by manual labour but actively apply the advanced ones and develop agricultural production rapidly.

The introduction of a large number of tractors and other modern farm machines would also make it possible to completely ease the shortage of draught cattle, liberate the peasants from the exploitation by the rich farmers and well-to-do middle peasants through draught cattle and successfully carry out the revolutionary task of freeing them from difficult and arduous work.

The establishment of the farm-machine hire station was needed also to prepare the way for socialist transformation of agriculture. To successfully solve the rural question after the agrarian reform we had to cooperate the individual peasant economy.

We carried out the democratic revolution in one-two years after liberation and entered the transition period to gradually go over to socialism.

The great leader promoted preparations for the socialist reorganization of agriculture in the early transition period, while paying primary attention to consolidating the achievements of the agrarian reform and bringing into play its vitality.

He also set out the policy of transforming economic forms prior to technical reconstruction and wisely guided us to push ahead with preparations for agricultural cooperation with foresight to successfully implement it.

According to the Juche idea we considered the domestic revolutionary forces as the decisive factor in success in agricultural cooperation and set it as an important task to make the peasants the dependable ally of the working class to prepare the revolutionary forces for agricultural cooperation, and at the same time, increase the politico-ideological influence of the working class on the peasantry to get them fully prepared politico-ideologically for cooperation.

To fulfil this task, we had to take active measures to give definite precedence to the ideological revolution, decisively raise the leading role of the socialist economic sectors in the town and country, show the peasants the advantages of the socialist collective economy by practical example and cultivate them in collectivism.

One of such measures was to establish the farm-machine hire station.

This measure was necessary to arm the peasants with collectivism in a short time through the application of modern machines in farming.

It was also needed to make the peasants know the superiority of farm mechanization and large-scale economy, arouse in them a desire for the cooperative economy and lead them into socialist cooperatives.

We established farm-machine hire stations in February 1950 without any foundation of farm-machine industry and steadily strengthened and developed them.

In the course, we gained precious experiences in their establishment and operation.

One of important experiences is that we created adequate preconditions for the establishment of farm-machine hire stations and laid the strong foundations of our Juche farm-machine industry.

First we gave the peasants a correct understanding of the role of tractors and made them gain experience in farm mechanization.

At the time peasants did not know well about tractors.

Some peasants said that tractors left many pieces of land unploughed and others, that tractors' deep ploughing decreased grain yield.

And our functionaries had little experience in farm mechanization, mechanized paddy farming in particular, because there were few modern farm machines in our country before liberation.

Though our economic situation was very difficult, we imported tractors and tractor-drawn farm machines and supplied them to state farms and agricultural experiment stations in 1947.

These farms and stations carried out mechanization with tractors in a short time and showed its advantage, trained many mechanicians and gained good experiences.

Leading personnel of agriculture and peasants saw with their own eyes the advantage of tractors at the state farms.

In the course, the peasants had a correct understanding of tractors and urgently required them.

While making the peasants have a correct understanding of tractors and gaining experience in mechanization, we gave priority to training tractor drivers.

We made state farms set an example of mechanization and train tractor drivers, and at the same time, we set up the 3-6 month tractor-driver training centres and trained tractor drivers in a short time.

The establishment, increase and strengthening of farm-machine hire stations cannot be successful without the foundation of a modern farm-machine industry.

After liberation we took over a lop-sided colonial industry from the Japanese imperialists and even it was totally destroyed. So we could not lay the foundation of a modern farm-machine industry at once.

As we had no base of the machine-building industry it was quite a task for us to create a modern farm-machine industry.

In the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, after liberation we started to build a Juche modern farm-machine industry with improving conventional small farm implements at the small farm-implement factories established with idle equipment and machines and materials and with handicraft techniques. As the base of an independent national economy was laid and the machine-building industry developed, tractors were produced in our country.

As the strong base of farm mechanization was laid, we steadily increased farm-machine hire stations.

These hire stations increased thrice in 1955 as compared with 1953 and tractors (in terms of 15 hp) 3.9 times.

Another important experience in the establishment of farm-machine hire stations is that we set them up first in flat areas and then in intermediate and mountain areas.

Because of our economic situation and the actual conditions of our countryside we could not establish farm-machine hire stations simultaneously throughout the countryside.

It was therefore important in heightening the

Thinking of Our Grateful Social System

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our state bears the responsibility for providing all material conditions to the people to get food, clothing and housing, and has introduced universal compulsory gratuitous education and free medical care. Thanks to these popular policies of the state, all people are equally well-off free from worries about food, clothing and shelter and about education and medical treatment."

Sometimes simple and ordinary things make us feel grateful anew to our fatherland and our socialist system.

This happened sometime ago, when I was spending pleasant days on paid leave granted by the state annually. One day I saw performance and came home from the theatre late at night. But my old mother was waiting for me. It was sure that something wanted me, because she was waiting for me when she should have gone to bed.

"Oh, you are home at last!" Saying this, she rose to her feet and received me. I took off my shoes and was about to put them in the shoe case, when she told me to go to the clinic at once.

"To the clinic?" retorted I unconsciously, as I was quite well. A thought flashed across my mind.

"Aha, they asked me to get preventive injection yesterday morning. They must have done so this evening too," I thought to myself and went inside. It was so late that I wanted to get injection next morning.

"Why, won't you go even tonight?" Her voice was low but angry.

"Doctresses of the clinic have been here thrice with the needle. You are on leave. Though, you make them come to you," she reproved me and urged me to go to the clinic right away before they came again.

"The state gives injection to us free of charge. But you don't like to get it. My father had not even known what injection was like until he died of an infectious disease."

I felt my heart charged with electricity.

My mother had told me the story of the past whenever she had spoken of diseases and medicines.

Grandparents on my mother's side lived in a slum on the Tumuchon Stream before the country's liberation. Board shacks huddled together around a pond with dead water. People's wailing never left the slum. Diseases carried off lives every day.

Grandparents on my mother's side took an infectious disease one year.

Grandfather was first attacked with disease. Grandmother, together with my mother, a little girl at the time, carried grandfather on her back with difficulty to a Japanese hospital. But the hospital treated them in rags coldly, because they had no money.

He died without getting any treatment. Grandmother also fell ill with his death and died of that, leaving little things behind.

It was a heartless world indeed. That was the lot of people without their country and government.

Why should my mother tell me that night the sad story of her bitter past when they beat the ground, shedding salt tears? She wanted to make me—who had been born and grown up under the socialist system, free from all worries about life—know more clearly about our grateful country and social system.

My fatherland, our socialist country, is grateful indeed.

People don't know worries about food, clothing and shelter, upbringing and education of children, tax and debt. They all get free medical care and the state spends a huge amount of money on prevention of diseases.

There are medical institutions and workers everywhere people live and work irrespective of town or country and the section doctor system, an advanced medical service system, has been established. In the past it was a mere dream to live long in good health. But now our people do so free from all diseases. Their average life span lengthened by 30 years as compared with the years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. My mother lives three times longer than her parents.

Many infectious diseases have disappeared in our country once and for all.

We owe all this to our grateful social system which values man most and makes everything in society serve him.

Sometime ago a friend of mine who is working as a doctor at a hospital said to me:

"Every family in our country gets huge state benefit only from medical care every year...."

We live such a plentiful and happy life today, but sometimes we forget how great and dear our happiness is.

Such was the case with me.

Feeling the prick of conscience with this thought, I came out. I stopped still. To my surprise, a doctress in a clean white overall was standing with the first-aid kit slung across her shoulder.

I felt something hot in my eyes and turned my face. I thought to myself: "How wonderful our socialist system established by the great leader is! Grateful indeed is my country!..."

Kim Hyon Chol
Worker of the Sunchon Cement Factory

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effects of mechanization and guaranteeing success in agricultural production to decide properly the order of priority in the establishment of farm-machine hire stations.

To do so, we grasped the area and conditions of farm lands, manpower and the number of draught cattle per hectare, the peasants' understanding of tractors and the role of tractors in grain production in each county. On this basis, we decided the order of priority in the establishment of farm-machine hire stations and then where to set them up first.

We established farm-machine hire stations first in five counties in the plain areas and then steadily increased their number.

Yet we keenly felt the shortage of draught cattle where there were not farm-machine hire stations, as we could not establish them simultaneously in a short time throughout the countryside.

There were also many places where patches were small and sloping and tractors could not be applied after liberation.

In such places draught animals were better for farming than tractors and we set up state-owned draught-animal hire stations.

As you have seen above, though we had no base of a modern farm-machine industry and fought the three-year war, we established a large number of farm-machine hire stations and successfully solved the problem of base for farm mechanization.

(To Be Continued)

Kang Hyon Su

Vivid Representation of Authentic Sons and Daughters of Motherland

New Film "Unknown Heroes" (Parts I-V)

Now the Korean Film Studio is producing a new serial film under the title "Unknown Heroes." So far, five parts were put out. The titles are—Part I "In Enemy Rear," Part II "Deeper into Enemy Rear," Part III "Alone in Enemy Rear," Part IV "At the Site of an Old Castle" and Part V "Diamond".

At the close of 1952, during the Korean war, the US imperialists deliberately broke up the ceasefire negotiations and were pushing forward preparations for a new large-scale offensive.

Action takes place in this period and the film depicts the bold and resourceful actions of our heroic fighters active behind the enemy line who frustrated his strategic plans and underhand designs and contributed greatly to the victory in war.

The film is based on the historical facts during the war and deals with the dramatic events and thrilling episodes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The true mother of all people is their native country. We cannot live nor be happy, apart from our country. Only by virtue of the prosperity and well-being of the homeland is it possible for us to carve out the road to happiness."

The film demonstrates the truth that the love for the country is the most beautiful and noble feelings always alive in the heart of man and that nothing is more honourable and worthwhile for him than the devoted fight for the sake of his homeland.

Yu Rim is the central character of this film. He is a Korean with British citizenship and a war correspondent of "London News." He is an incarnation of the noble human qualities.

Yu Rim approaches Pak Mu, a university alumnus and head of the intelligence office of the puppet army

In the past when the country was deprived of by the Japanese imperialists he was pressganged as a victim of the Pacific War triggered off by them and worked like a slave in a desert island from where the Southern Cross was to be seen. In this course he keenly realizes the truth of life that without homeland there can be neither dignity nor right of man. He helps a British officer to escape from a Japanese POW camp and goes to Britain and becomes a noted journalist after graduating from Cambridge University. But the homeland is ever present in his mind.

Mother who will greet him with tears of joy at the native home where he spent his childhood, the land and clear sky of the homeland where the Japanese imperialist colonialists were driven out and where the new life of the people is flowering.... To Yu Rim the homeland was not any abstract concept but the dearest in his life full of ups and downs.

By bringing into full relief the basis of life of the hero burning with love for his country, the film clarifies the source of strength which enables him to stubbornly and splendidly carry out the task assigned to him by the motherland even in the enemy rear where he is exposed to danger at every step and every hour.

Part I "In Enemy Rear"

In the closing days of 1952 the US imperialists deliberately torpedo the Korean armistice negotiation. Does this signify the expansion of the flames of the Korean war into a third world war or the fresh military pressure of US imperialism on Korea? Heated discussion goes on about this matter.

Under these circumstances many a scout of the Korean People's Army goes deep into the midst of the enemy to ferret out the insidious attempt of US imperialism which brought to rupture the ceasefire negotiation.

Just then a task assigned by the headquarters is conveyed even to Yu Rim. He appears in Seoul of south Korea as a special correspondent of "London News". He has a letter of introduction of Onel, a British Opposition MP, to Jeannett, wife of Kelton, the backstage manipulator of the Korean armistice talks.

When he arrives in south Korea, he meets with Pak Mu, an alumnus of Cambridge University and head of the intelligence office of the puppet army. He comes to know that his first lover Sun Hui has become a counter-intelligence lieutenant of the US army intelligence corps in south Korea. In part I the film presents a scene showing the past life of the hero and Sun Hui, daughter of his teacher and his lover. It also shows a scene in which the hero recalls to his mind Sun Hui who saw him off with tearfull eyes when he was drafted by Japanese imperialists as a "student soldier". Thus it gives suggestion that now, ten years after, there will take place dramatic scenes between them as they meet each other as opponents.

Counter-intelligence lieutenant Sun Hui of the US army intelligence corps commands the attack on the "Kyerim Printing House"

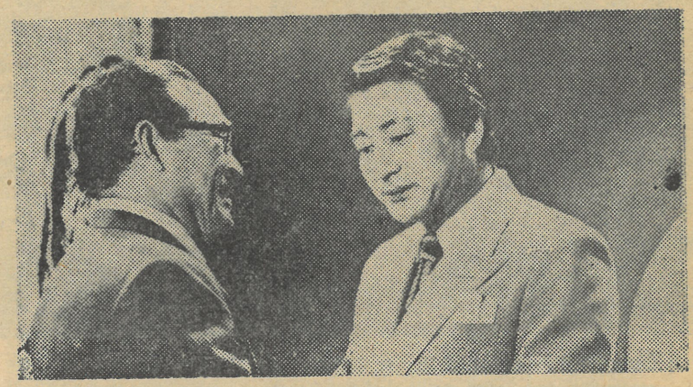
Yu Rim calls on Jeannett, an important target of his operation, and conveys to her the letter from Onel to become acquainted with her.

Meanwhile, Klous, commander of the US army intelligence corps, is skeptical over Yu Rim who newly appeared as a British journalist and begins to superintend his contact with her.

Part II "Deeper into Enemy Rear"

Yu Rim visits the US army intelligence corps to apply for news coverage on the front. There he comes across Sun Hui. Though they cherish deep in mind a recollection of their unforgettable first love, their mental state is complex due to their changed position today and their past life full of vicissitudes. So their dialogue is all business-like.

Yu Rim goes to the front and on the introduction from Pak Mu, meets Sin Jae Son, commander of a south Korean puppet army corps who leads an anti-government group consisting of ultra right-wing young officers within the puppet army units. Through him, the hero learns that newly elected US President Eisenhower is preparing in top



Yu Rim resolves to remain true to the revolution at the news of his fatherland abroad

secrecy for a new large-scale military offensive codenamed "new offensive". And through journalists of different countries, he learns that the Japanese reactionaries are involved in the military conspiracy of US imperialism. He informs the headquarters of this with the help of a radio operator, who carries on his task with the code name of "Tumangang" while running a printing house in Seoul.

But "Tumangang" is killed by a spy of the enemy and Yu Rim remains alone in the enemy rear.

Part III "Alone in Enemy Rear"

With the sacrifice of "Tumangang" Yu Rim falls into a greater danger. The headquarters call him up to Hongkong and assign a concrete task to him and tell him the way of new contact.

During his stay in Hongkong, he comes to know that Eisenhower flew to Seoul and had a conclave. To ferret out its particulars he conducts energetic activities. Finally he obtains data on the US-Taiwan secret agreement which is part of the "new offensive" plan. To report the data to the headquarters, Yu Rim hurriedly calls up a new radio operator with the code name of "Paekma". But he falls into a snare of the US army intelligence corps. Part III ends with Yu Rim being exposed to danger.

Part IV "At the Site of an Old Castle"

Part IV begins with Yu Rim's turning up in the rendezvous and giving up contact with "Paekma" after finding something suspicious in his behaviour.

Taking advantage of the enemy's internal contradictions at a Christmas evening party, Yu Rim examines "Paekma" by a seasoned method and senses that he is the enemy. Through a conscientious British officer with whom he was already on intimate terms, he sends reconnaissance data to the headquarters.

The film ends with a scene—Yu Rim greets Sun Hui at midnight who has come to rummage his room.

Part V "Diamond"

Yu Rim walked off by Sun Hui keeps the enemy on the defensive and thus gets out of his trial.

Through Jeannett he comes to know that US Secretary of State Dulles is on a visit to Europe to bring pressure to bear on allied powers so that they may dispatch more troops to the Korean front. He makes it known to foreign journalists in the "UN Press Corps" through unidentified letters and causes a worldwide sensation, thus frustrating the enemy's machination.

On the other hand, through Pak Mu he gets information on the battle for Chonghyong height which will be a prelude to the "new offensive".

Just around this time, he comes to have a new line of communication called "Diamond".

At the time of contact he unexpectedly realizes that "Diamond" is none other than Sun Hui.

With high artistic skill the film shows a scene of emotional reunion between Yu Rim and Sun Hui and the true feeling cherished deep in their hearts.

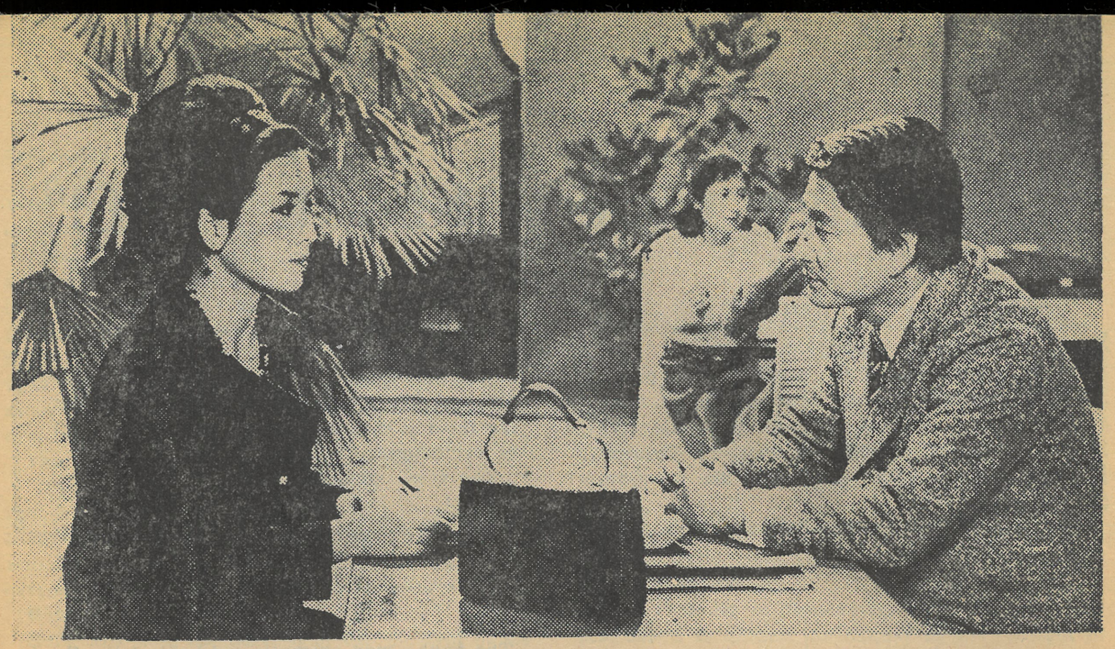
"Nameless Heroes" (Parts I-V) is a detective film. Characteristic is that it shows deeply and truly the lofty ideological and spiritual aspect of the heroes, their heroic struggle rather than any unconventional event and topics of some interest.

It artistically confirms the profound idea that revolutionaries of Juche type truly love their motherland. As they have such a lofty spirit, their life is most beautiful and glorious.

It sharply exposes the aggressive machinations and crimes committed by the US imperialists against Korea during the Korean war and truly generalizes the vulnerability of the US imperialists and south Korean puppet army, thereby artistically confirming the inevitability of the enemy's ignominious defeat.

It impressively shows our people's ideological and spiritual superiority over the enemy, the confidence in the justness of the cause of our people rallied close

Cunning Pak Mu tries to draw Yu Rim into an anti-government plot to establish a new military dictatorship in south Korea



Sun Hui, "Diamond," and Yu Rim carrying on the tasks given by their fatherland in the enemy rear have contact with each other at last

around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and their faith in sure victory—all this was an important factor which enabled them to attain historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and defend world peace.

This film successfully combines ideological content and artistic value.

It gives a vivid description of the diverse life full of events. And it gives a true and minute depiction of every aspect of life of characters in the past and at present and their mutual relations, thoughts and feelings and mental state while unfolding events interestingly. Accordingly, the film represents bitter life experienced by the heroes, genuine love and warm comradeship formed among the revolutionary comrades-in-arms, a world full of heart-warming hospitality as well as disgusting life and human relations of the enemies who fight each other for personal pleasure and fame and success in life.

The film proved successful in direction, photographing, acting and make-up as well.

The leading part in the film is played by young and renowned actor Kim Ryong Rin. This time, too, he was highly appraised for his seasoned and dignified acting. With his appearance in this film, he was awarded the title of People's Actor.

The heroine of the film is played by an actress fresh from college. Her acting is novel and dexterous. After the first performance, she has become a Merited Actress.

Sequels to this film will be produced in succession.

Yu Rim sees that the cup of wine produced by Suk Yong is the one Hong Sik filled for him and he thinks of his revolutionary comrade

"Long Live General KIM IL SUNG!"

A recent issue of the south Korean paper "Hyokmyong Chonson" reported that a family have shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" upholding a portrait of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, on the shores of the Anyang-chon River in Kyonggi Province of south Korea, throwing the flood sufferers present into a whirlpool of excitement.

The story runs as follows:

In the Raging Flood Water

A rainstorm which continued for a few days at last made the Anyang-chon River in Kyonggi Province, south Korea, flow over its banks.

The surging flood water mercilessly swept away houses, farmlands and people.

The shores have turned into a veritable hell.

Just then, a young man began swimming out into the raging water.

Those who happened to be at the place were quite at a loss what to do; they only shouted, "Come back!"

But the youth swam against the stream towards the middle of the river. Now the people who looked out towards the middle of the river caught sight of a shocking scene.

There, in the raging water of the river, was seen a young girl desperately trying to push a woman up onto the roof of a house that was floating down.

The girl at last succeeded in thrusting up the woman onto the roof at the risk of her own life. But she was exhausted and was unable to raise herself out of the water.

Seeing this, the young man frantically called the girl, but his cry was drowned in the roaring of the fierce flood.

Now the girl rose to the surface but then went down never to come up again.

When the young man approached the woman, three long logs tied together, probably for use as a bridge, drifted down the rapid stream and now descended on the roof.

Under its impact the roof began to break up.

The young man promptly got hold of the flowing bridge and placed the woman on it.

The angry waves of the swelling river swooped down on the youth and woman as if they were going to swallow them.

The youth, sinking and rising, at last succeeded in bringing the log bridge ashore. The crowd surrounded the youth and the woman who narrowly escaped death.

The woman had something wrapped in silk in her breast. The people wondered if it was some kind of heirloom. Soon their curiosity was gratified.

The youth and woman began to unwrap the parcel which was done up in silk and oil papers. When the last paper was removed, there appeared a portrait of the great and wise General Kim Il Sung.

Who on earth could they be, the woman and the youth? And what was the story of the General's portrait?

Portrait Preserved by Father

The young man named Kang Hong Sok is 23 years old. The woman he saved is his mother and the drowned girl was his younger sister.

They lived in a shanty on the bank of the Anyang-chon.

Hong Sok is a worker at the Kuro Industrial Corporation. Though he had finished secondary school, he became a worker, because his father was seriously wounded on the construction site and took to his bed. His mother and younger sister did peddling to eke out the hand-to-mouth living. One day the father who had been keeping his bed raised himself and told his family to take out a parcel wrapped up in silk from a chest of drawers and began unpacking it himself.

The family who were watching with bated breath were amazed when a portrait of the great General appeared from the parcel.

"This is a portrait of General Kim Il Sung whom I have been revering ever since I heard the story of the General Star over Mt. Paekdu-san. This portrait is the one I put up on the wall of our room in tears of joy when I was given land for the first time in my life. When I shut my eyes, I seem to see the General of those days in my mind's eyes."

The father continued to say, panting:

"Hong Sok, my son, my heart breaks to think that I must die without giving you a good education. Try and go to the General at any cost. You will be able to live a worthy life only under the care of the General. Bear this in your mind always."

With these words, he died.

Hong Sok held the portrait of the General in his bosom and, together with his sister, he firmly resolved to live like his father who had longed for the General with all his heart and wanted to live in the General's embrace.

His sister bought gold thread with the money she had earned penny by penny through peddling and embroidered flowers with devotion on the silk wrapper of the General's portrait night after night.

Meanwhile, Hong Sok told the story of the General he had heard from his father to his colleagues who were suffering at the bottom rung of the social ladder, cursing the south Korean society in despair, and thus inspired them with faith. He showed them the portrait, filling them with joy and hopes and respect for the General.

At times, his mother and sister, too, carried the portrait of the General in their bosom, showing and impressing the image of the General on the minds of many people of the submerged tenth.

One day in June, the mother and daughter were kept at home unable to go out peddling due to the heavy rains. But, to earn a living, Hong Sok went to work.

However, he could not concentrate on his work at the thought of the torrential rains, unrepaired river banks and their tumbledown mud hut. All these things haunted him. Hong Sok was not the only one; all the workers around felt apprehensions about their families.

It all turned out just as they had worried. It was not long before they heard that the river overflowed its embankments.

Hong Sok dashed back to his home. While he was running, the thought of the General's portrait flashed through his mind. "I must save the portrait from the flood at all costs," he muttered to himself.

When he arrived, he saw his mother and sister swept away by the surging water.

Joyous Shouts of "Long Live" on the River Bank

The mother who was unwrapping the parcel removing first the silk wrapper and then the oil papers under the gaze of people took out the portrait of General Kim Il Sung and held it high before the people.

When they saw the portrait of the benevolent General quite unexpectedly, the flood sufferers were struck dumb.

Then, coming to themselves, they began to stir and closed in around the mother to have a sight of the General's portrait.

Men, women and all who were present cried "General Kim Il Sung, General Kim Il Sung" in admiration.

In a moment the embankment presented an animated scene, with people here and there pronouncing the dear name of the great General or jostling forward to have a glimpse of the General's image.

The graceful portrait of the great General made all hearts throb as one with enthusiasm, the hearts of those people suffering from the flood and crushed with grief and anxiety and those who were burning with indignation against the authorities that left them alone at the mercy of floods every year without taking measures to protect them from calamities.

Witnessing the exciting and heart-warming scene, Hong Sok sorely missed his late father and his poor sister who had so eagerly longed for the General.

Thinking of them, he shouted loudly for the dear ones as well as for himself, "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

His shout stirred up the people on the shores who gave cheers in joy and excitement.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" Cheers echoed through the air far and wide.

This was an explosion of the solemn feelings of flood sufferers on the Anyang-chon River and also a cry bursting out of the hearts of the south Korean people who had been living in humiliation for long long years.

The heroic deed of Kang Hong Sok and his sister and their mother was an admirable deed stemming from their feelings of loyalty infused in them by the father and rooted deep in their hearts.

Let's Open the Door for Reunification in Unity

Greeting the New Year the editorial board of our magazine talked with Ho Jong Suk, Chief of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland about the problem of the reunification of the country.

Irrepressible Desire

Journalist: Our people are greeting the 35th New Year after the division of the country and nation. As years go by our desire for reunification grows stronger. The fellow countrymen of the north and south all desire it earnestly, I think.

Ho: Of course. That is why at this very moment all patriotic people in the north and south are fighting vigorously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Last year our people achieved a great success in the struggle for the reunification of the country, frustrating manoeuvres of the partitionists at home and abroad.

In his report made at the central celebration of the 30th birthday of the Republic held the year before last the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean nation is historically one and our people are unanimously longing for reunification."

Through last year's struggle of our people for national reunification I knew full well that this policy of the great leader for national reunification has an irresistible force and great vitality.

In January last year our Central Committee put forward a 4-point proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The essence of this proposal is that favourable conditions be created for national reunification and the representatives of all the political parties and public organizations in the north and those of all the political parties and public organizations and patriotic people of all strata in the south and representatives of organizations of overseas compatriots and individual personages meet and discuss and solve the problem of reunification on the principle of great national unity.

This just proposal of our DFRF, a political organization comprising political parties and public organizations in the north, enjoys the active support of many political parties and organizations and individual personages of south Korea and overseas compatriots.

Journalist: After we made this proposal, the United Socialist Party, a south Korean nongovernment party, insisted that political parties, public organizations and people of all strata should participate in the north-south dialogue for reunification. Our proposal was supported by the paper "Minjok Sibo" of "Mindan"-lining compatriots in Japan, the "Allied Front for National Unification", an organization of compatriots in the US from south Korea, the "General Headquarters of the National-Salvation Reservists' Army in the USA", the "National Coalition for Democracy and National Unification" in south Korea and many other organizations and individual personages.

For the democratization of the south Korean society and national reunification the "League for Promotion of Democratization of South Korea" and the "South Korean Ex-Servicemen's Association" (an organization of south Koreans in the US for anti-fascism and democracy) were formed. It is particularly to be noted that even the New Democratic Party in south Korea supported our proposal.

Ho: President Kim Yong Sam of the party expressed his desire to meet the great leader President Kim Il Sung and declared that he was ready to meet any leading personage of the north at any time and any place.

But only the south Korean puppet clique backed by US imperialism opposed our proposal.

Journalist: The north-south dialogue was reopened thanks to our sincere efforts early last year. Under the pressure of home and world public the south Korean puppets came to the talk with us and broke it up again. And they suppressed more harshly the south Korean people and revolutionaries demanding national reunification and the democratization of the south Korean society.

Ho: In south Korea today where everything is sacrificed for the "Yusin" fascist rule workers demanding the right to existence, student youth, intellectualls and religious men calling for democratic freedom and rights and patriots demanding national reunification are arrested and imprisoned and punished all the time.

The south Korean people never tolerate it.

This is proved by the fact that recently student youth and people of Pusan, Masan and other places rose in revolt to overthrow the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship.

Indeed, last year was a year of fierce struggle between patriotism and treachery, between democracy and fascism; it was also a year of brilliant victory which showed that the south Korean puppet clique can by no means save their fascist rule from crisis.

Journalist: Pak Jung Hi was shot to death last October.

This is the end of the dictator. Our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys great international support and sympathy.

Ho: Letters and telegams supporting the January 23, 1979 statement came from heads of states, party and government leaders, political parties, public organizations and prominent figures of many countries and international organizations and regional organizations. In response to the call of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea signature campaigns were conducted. From late April to early November last year as many as 580 million of 110 countries signed in support of the reunification of our country. Recently President of Sao Tome and Principe, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and heads of state of many countries, politicians, prominent figures and people of various strata of many countries signed in support of Korean reunification.

The final declaration of the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held last year supported Korean reunification and international and regional solidarity meetings were held in Tokyo, Rome, Georgetown, Paris, Copenhagen and other places in the world.

Letters, statements, signature campaigns, meetings and demonstrations supporting Korean reunification clearly show that international support for our people's just struggle is great. We are grateful for this.

With One Common Idea

Journalist: In view of last year's struggle I think we should fight more energetically for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country this year.

Ho: The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave us precious teachings many times to hasten the reunification of the country, the greatest national aspiration. In accordance with them, recently our Central Committee published statements or reports many times in its own name or in the name of its secretariat and expressed our position on the reunification question.

Journalist: I would like to talk with you about national unity.

Ho: It's good.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity."

To achieve great national unity meaning the union of the patriotic forces in the north and the south and the unity of the north and the south is the fundamental guarantee for frustrating the "two-Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If our people torn apart in the north and the south unite there is nothing impossible.

There may arise many difficult problems to achieve the reunification of the country. But all the problems can be solved easily if the north and the south have negotiations and unite their strength on the principle of great national unity.

Journalist: The reunification of the divided country is a great national undertaking for the interest of the whole nation and so this question should be solved in accord with the will and demand of the broad sections of people of the north and the south.

Great national unity is the fundamental guarantee to solve this problem.

Ho: You are right. Our people's struggle for national reunification is a work to reunify the country divided by the foreign forces, the US imperialists, and achieve national union.

In other words, it is a struggle between the invaders and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country; and it is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national union.

In order to reunify the country, therefore, all the patriotic forces of the north and the south should unite as one. For this, as the great leader said, the north and south should not advance the communist and capitalist ideas respectively but one common idea—national idea—and, on the basis of the national idea, achieve the great unity of the whole nation.

It is not so difficult to achieve reunification, the national aspiration, if all the people in the north

20th New Year's Day in the Homeland

The first morn of the hopeful new year 1980 broke and I have got 52 years old. I greet the 20th New Year after my return home from Japan.

It was only after I was held in the fold of the socialist fatherland that I could enjoy the New Year's Day as a happy day.

In my childhood, when we were robbed of our country by the Japanese imperialists my father went to Japan in quest of livelihood.

After he died of poverty and hard toil in the merciless alien land I, a mere boy, had to support my family and the New Year's Day was never a happy one for me.

I was the eldest son and I had to go to work to support my mother and brothers as soon as I finished the primary school. But it was almost impossible to get a job because I was a Korean and too young. I did whatever I could do and I even peddled things.

My family lived a hard life and it was a daydream to send my younger brothers to school.

Even now I cannot forget a New Year's Day a few years before my return home.

I got employment in the Shimizu shipyard and my family eked out a meager living.

But fear of dismissal never left my mind.

It was a matter of course.

Under the pretext of "depression", the employer sacked many workers. I was among them and it was less than one year after I began to work there.

It was three days before the New Year's Day.

I had thought that my family could enjoy the New Year's Day like others, but it was in vain.

That day proved a gloomy one for my family. My mind was full of a thought of how to find another job.

"My dear, I'd rather hope there is not the New Year's Day in the world. If so, I should feel easy in my mind", said my wife with a deep sigh. She must be very sad. We were newly wed and she had been hesitant to talk.

We badly missed our prosperous fatherland established and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the socialist fatherland where all people are equally well-off.

We felt a strong desire to return to the fatherland as soon as possible and lead a happy life to our hearts' content.

The respected and beloved leader met our earnest desire.

He opened the way to repatriation to the homeland. In January 1960, I returned to the longed-for homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The respected and bloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The compatriots who have returned from Japan are now all enjoying free education and free medical care and taking an active part in socialist construction. At present, according to their desire and ability, they are working in government bodies, economic and cultural institutions and other realms, dedicating all their wisdom and talents."

I, like all other returnees from Japan, enjoy the most dignified and happiest life in the bosom of the socialist fatherland.

In Wonsan, a beautiful modern port city and a seaside resort, I am working at the city administrative committee.

During 20 years in the homeland, I finished the communist college and other schools.

As soon as we arrived in the homeland we were provided with a well-furnished flat and more than enough food and started a new happy life.

Clouds disappeared from my wife's face and happy smiles played on it.

At home

My son Yong Hyon grew up to be a fine revolutionary and my daughter Ho Sun will soon graduate from Wonsan Normal College 1 to be a teacher. My younger brothers who, like me, had tramped the streets in hunt of jobs in Japan, are doing fruitful work in the honourable posts of socialist construction and leading a happy life.

So on the New Year's Day I feel greatest happiness.

Not only the New Year's Day but also every day in the homeland is happy.

This is what I feel every New Year's Day.

As years go by, I feel more and more grateful to the fatherland.

On the New Year's Day I renew my resolve to devote my all to the benevolent fatherland.

Cho Gyong Ryon
Vice-Chief of the Cultural Section of the Wonsan Administrative Committee, Kangwon Province

and the south unite disregarding the difference in idea and religious belief.

The US imperialists and the south Korean puppets are heaping all sorts of calumnies upon us, frantically conducting the anti-communist campaign against national unity. But it is futile.

We value and love those people who treasure the interests of the nation and work for the nation. This is our historically formed tradition.

For example, the historic April 1948 Joint Conference of the North and the South was a conference of all political parties and public organizations in the north and the south for unity.

Journalist: Drawing on this good experience, this year we must make new progress in achieving the unity of the political parties and social organizations in the north and the south. To do so, south Korean society must be democratized.

Ho: You are right. When a patriotic democratic government is established in south Korea, the north and south can achieve great national unity transcending the difference in ideology, ideal, social system and religious belief and smoothly solve the reunification question peacefully in accord with the interests of all compatriots.

Journalist: In order to achieve the unity of our nation and reunify the country peacefully it is also necessary to totally reject US imperialist interference. So I think we have more to do than what we have done. All the patriotic forces in the north and south will surely hasten national reunification, the greatest desire of the nation, by uniting their strength and coming out in the national work.

As days go by, the world people aspiring after peace in Asia and the rest of the world understand more deeply our people's earnest desire and support their reunification cause actively. I believe that they will support and encourage our people's just struggle more actively.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words. I wish you greater success in your work in the new year.

Rare Fossils

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...we must be well versed in the history and geography of the homeland and be well informed about its brilliant cultural traditions."

The paleontological showroom of the nature museum in Kim Il Sung University displays many valuable fossils formed in the long geological eras from the Proterozoic and the Paleozoic to the Mesozoic and the Cainozoic.

These fossils include zoolites of protozoan, porifera, coelenterate, bryozoan, brachiopod, mollusk, arthropod, echinoderm and vertebrate, and such plant fossils as bryophyte, lycopodium, horsetail, bracken, gymnosperm and angiosperm fossils.

They count about thousands in number. The most attractive of them are fossils of Metasequoia, Onsong fish and mammoth.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung once gave on-the-spot guidance at this museum and said the Metasequoia fossils were precious as they proved that the tree had thrived also in our country in the remotest time.

Several hundred Metasequoia fossils were found in the Kilju area of North Hamgyong Province, the northeastern part of our country. Most of them are leaves which are little different from the contemporary ones.

They show the Metasequoia thrived in the northern region of our country during the geological age from the late Mesozoic to the Tertiary.

However, Metasequoia went extinct in our country long ago. It was only in our times that it came to life again as our representative garden or timber tree. Now this tree is planted not only in the woodlands south of Pyongyang but also in parks and streets in the northern areas.

In the showroom the fossil of Onsong fish is another attraction.

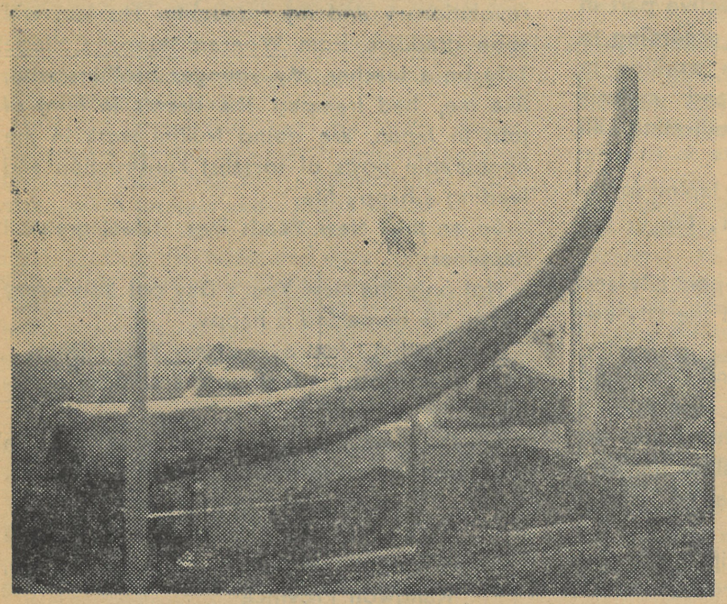
The fossil was discovered in Onsong County of North Hamgyong Province. A freshwater fish resembling crucian carp, it is supposed to have gone extinct about 100,000,000 years ago. The fossil fish is 37 cm long in body and 8.4 cm in head. Its backbone has 38 to 42 joints. Its dorsal and anal fins, placed symmetrically to each other, have 8 or 9 bony rays respectively. The scales are sizable and roundish. Quite different from crucian carp of our times, the fish has comb-like teeth in the upper and lower jaws.

This fossil throws a new light on our piscifauna which is very colourful from the remote times.

The mammoth fossil also cuts a figure in the showroom. Mammoth fossils were discovered, after liberation, in some places in our country, that is, in Kilju, Hwadae and Onsong Counties of North Hamgyong Province. The one on display in the showroom was found in Mt. Changdok of Kilju County.

Its ivory, over 3 metres long and 15 cm across, is carbonized shining in black colour. Its 20-odd broken incisors, 2 true molars and ribs are all a good reminder of our rich fauna in the remote geological age.

Today the university is making the most of these fossils for instruction as well as for the study of the geological history, the old fauna and flora and the ancient weather of our country.



Fossilized mammoth of the Cainozoic

Hairy Crab, Speciality of Korea's East Sea

Different kinds of crabs live in our seas and freshwaters. The most famous of them is hairy crab in our East Sea. Its body is covered all over with bay-coloured hair and it is easily distinguished from other crabs.

Its body is rather big. Usually the ventral plate of its cephalothorax measures from 8 to 10 cm across. An exceptionally big one is 13 cm across. Its average weight is 600 to 800 grammes, and an exceptionally big one weighs 1.3 kg.

It occurs in the cold current of the east coastal sea from its northern end to Yongil Bay in the south. In the water-hot summer it lives in the undercurrent 100 to 300 metres deep and in the 40-50 metre-deep shallows in the water-cold winter. It preys on tiny fish, shellfish, asteroid or dead organic matter, prowling about the sludgy sea floor.

It spawns from October to March, when the water is cold. The spawning reaches its height in January and February, when the water is as cold as 1°-4°C.

In the spawning season, hairy crabs swarm out to the shallow sea along the grooves in the sea floor.

The spawners carry eggs on their belly for about ten months to protect them. The eggs hatch out as soon as detached from their mother's body. The young molt about ten times until they become full-grown.

Hairy crab is a sea food liked by our people.

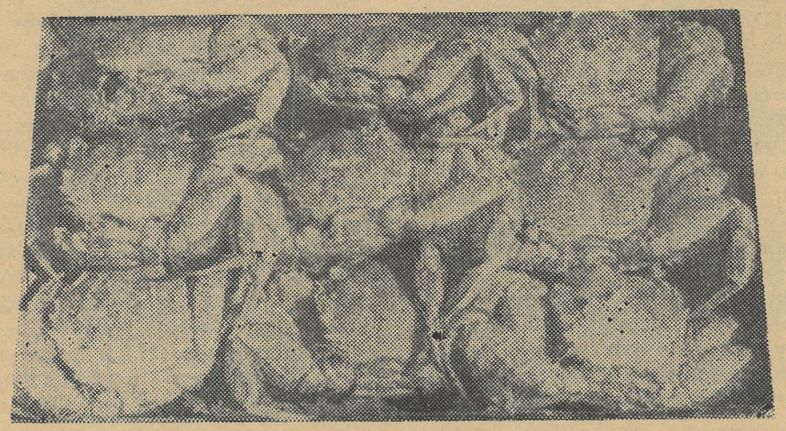
Its flesh contains 16.52 per cent of protein, 3.41 per cent of calcareous substance and 1.49 per cent of fat. A hundred grammes of flesh have 79.49 calories.

It is supplied in the raw in winter. It is also canned or dried in large quantities.

Shell and other parts of its body are used for phosphorous and potassic fertilizers.

Today we pay special attention to protection and increase of hairy crab according to the instruction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on diversifying the fishing industry by use of rich resources.

We protect well its summer habitats and are improving inshore fishing in winter, thus successfully increasing its population. As a result, its catch is growing every year.



Fable

Tiger in a Trap

Once upon a time a hungry tiger fell into a trap, searching about for something to eat in a mountain.

He tried in vain to leap out of the trap three days. Exhausted, he whimpered, "Help! Please let me out! Help!"

A deer happened to pass the place. Hearing the whimper she looked down into the trap.

"Oh, it's you tiger! Bad luck to you!"

"Eh? Who are you? Oh! You tender-hearted deer!" For joy, the tiger jumped up. The deer recoiled a step in horror.

The deer was sorry for the tiger and feared him at the same time. The tiger sensed this and pleaded, "You, tender-hearted deer! I've been here in this trap for three days. Please help me and I'll never forget your favour all my life."

"But, I fear you will hurt me if I help you out."

"How can I do that! Never! I promise you if you help me I'll protect you as long as you live in this mountain. And you must be sorry for my little things. You know well what will become of them if I die here?! I'm a parent like you."

The deer had pity for the tiger pleading in tears. She got a timber and put it into the trap. The tiger came out of the trap by the help of the timber. He tried to walk and gave out a long breath and dropped down on the ground feigning himself to be quite worn out.

This moved the tender heart of the deer. She said to the tiger, "My dear tiger! Brace yourself up. You must hurry to your home. Your little things must be impatiently waiting for you."

But the tiger wouldn't budge. He said, staring at the deer, "No. No, I can't. Can't move even a step. First I must eat something...."

Now the tiger wanted to invent any good pretext to devour the deer.

But the deer did not see what was in his mind and went up to him and placated him, "I'm sorry for you. But here is nothing to eat. I'm sure you have food at home. Your little things have starved three days. So I think you'd pick yourself up for them."

The kind-hearted deer even tried to help the tiger up, when the latter roared, "You stupid! Do you think I'll leave you alone?"

The deer started up with fright.

"You need not be surprised. I forgot hunger in the trap, thinking only of getting out of it. But now I can't stand hunger any more. It you left me in the trap I should not feel hunger. I can't forgive you who gave me this pain of hunger!"

The deer calmly reasoned the tiger, "But you must remember your promise. You said you would protect me forever...."

The tiger came near the deer, his mouth wide open, and growled, "You fool! You must know it was a mere false promise! Now that you did me wrong I should prey on you, I think."

The deer stepped backward and said, "Wait a minute! You ingrate! Let's ask other animals in this mountain who is right."

"What? Ask who? Don't say a nonsense! But if you want, do as you like."

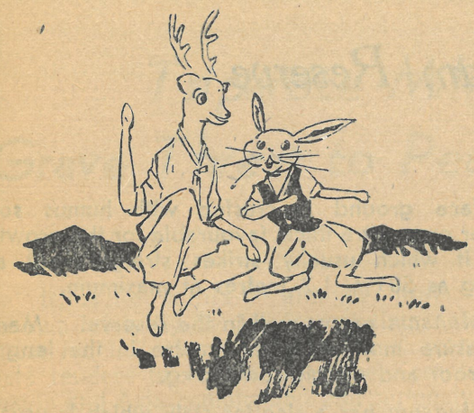
The tiger thought he could frighten other mountain animals into saying what he want to. He looked round and saw a wolf a little away. Assuming an air of importance, he called to the wolf, "Hey! Wolf! Stop!" The wolf was surprised to see the tiger. "Why, my dear! I...," mumbled the wolf in terror, thinking only of running away.

Irritated, the deer called to the wolf, "Please listen to me, wolf! I helped the tiger. But now he wants me to allay his hunger. Is this right?"

Now things became clear to the wolf. Looking at the tiger, the wolf said, "Right or wrong?...Hunger makes no choice of prey." And then he went away, looking sideways over and over again. The tiger said gloatingly, "You see? It's no use asking other animals...." And he took a posture to fall upon the deer.

"Just a moment, please!...," pleaded the deer, shrinking back.

At this juncture a bitch fox turned up. With an air of importance, the tiger called to her,



"Hey, I tell you this deer did me wrong and I'm going to touch her. What do you think about it?"

The fox pretended to think seriously and then flattered, giggling, "Oh! Yes?.... I think you need not the deer's bone.... I say my little things like it very much.... I have already known that deer did you wrong. If you eat her up and leave her bones for my little things, I shall be much obliged."

At her words, the tiger became prouder. He said, "Now you see that all agree with me. You can't have any more say?!" He tried to pounce upon the deer.

At this critical moment a hare hopped out of a thicket. The deer pinned the last hope on this hare. At the hare the tiger tutted. His sharp claws quivered and his empty stomach cried out.

After hearing the story from the deer and the tiger, the hare thought a short while and then said, "Both of you say that you're right. I can't tell who is right. I think you'd better show me that trap."

The tiger shouted in anger, "You brat! Nonsense! Can't you hold your tongue?"

"Don't get so angry with me," the hare said to the tiger. "I know she is guilty. But, to punish her severely we must see the scene, mustn't we?"

The tiger nodded and went to the trap together with them.

By the trap the hare said to the tiger, "We need no words. Let's see what happened here. May I ask you where you was when the deer came?" The tiger said, "Me? I was in the trap, with nothing to eat, for three days."

"No, I don't mean it," the hare said, "What I want is not to hear but see where you was and how." She approached the tiger and whispered in the latter's ears, "You have starved three days. We must quickly settle this dispute and you must eat her up. You only need get there and show how you was."

The words "eat her up" sounded pleasant to the ear of the tiger. He jumped into the trap and cried, "Look at me! I was sitting here like this!"

The hare cried, "Oh, yes. I see. Now come out." Looking down into the trap, she chuckled. Just this moment the tiger realized that he was fooled by the hare. He tried in vain to come out, roaring and scratching the walls of the trap.

Peeping into the trap, the hare and the deer jeered, "You world-notorious predator! Now you may not feel hungry, eager to escape from there! Long live there, and you may understand who is right or wrong."

The two disappeared into the thicket.

Hwangpo Mansam Reserve

Mansam (Codonopsis pilosula) is a perennial vine belonging to the family Campanulaceae.

Its root contains plenty of sugar, some saponin, 9.5 per cent of pectin, 3.4 per cent of dextrin, 0.05 per cent of essential oil and other salutary substances including steroid-like glucoside.

For this reason, it is widely used as a hematic in our country from ancient times.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We must plant plenty of medicinal herbs to promote the health of working people."

According to his instruction, we cultivate widely various medicinal herbs and protect and multiply wild growth of them through a nationwide movement.

The Hwangpo *mansam* reserve is a typical medicinal herb reserve in our country.

The reserve is situated on the east slope of the Wagalbong, the highest peak (2,260 metres) of the Rangrim range running north and south in the northern section of our country.

It, over 1,000 hectares in acreage, is clothed mainly with mixed forests of broad-leaved trees including linden and white birch and needle-leaved trees including larch and is interlaced by vast stretches of grassland and shrubberies of rhododendron, bush-clover, aralia and what not. *Mansam* and other valuable medicinal herbs grow wild thickly in these grassland-shrubbery tracts.

Besides *mansam*, peony and other precious herbs thrive in the reserve.

The climate is inequable in and around the Wagalbong. It rains a little on the east slope of the peak, the reserve, though the southwest slope has many rainfalls. However, the rainfalls in the reserve are frequent and good enough for the growth of *mansam*. In addition, the surface ground is crusted with humus soil over one metre thick, favourable for the growth of it which usually strikes straight root as long as 50 cm, 1.2 metres at maximum.

Mansam grows well in the reserve. Many measure more than one metre in the length of root and weigh about 3 kg.

Mansam has a slender stalk which is usually 1.5 to 2 metres long. It grows winding itself around other plants. In the reserve where trees occur sparsely, many of *mansam* twine one another to form thickets. Hence the name of *mansam* (twining *insam*) in Korean. The air is fragrant around such a *mansam* bush. The fragrance comes forth from all parts of this plant.

The stalk of *mansam* is covered all over with thick white hair and emits milky sap when snapped.

The plant bears solitary, yellowish green, bell-shaped drooping flowers from July to August.

The fruit in a conical capsule ripens in October. The glossy chestnut-coloured tiny seeds shoot out of the three cells of the capsule cracking of itself.

Old *mansam* is easily distinguished from young one because the former has many stalks growing from its big root.

The root is harvested usually in autumn, from September to October. Its powder is used as a tonic, mixed with honey, or made into "*mansam* liquor" or "*mansam* taffy."

Today research work is carried out in this reserve successfully to protect and proliferate better the plant. Thus, the reserve is making a great contribution to gratifying the people's need by spreading out its plots to the alpine areas in the northern part of our country. It is one of model reserves in protecting and propagating medicinal herbs.

Tripartite Military Alliance— Grave Threat to Peace in Korea and Asia

The tripartite military alliance project stepped up lately by the US imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets renders the situation of the Korean peninsula and Asia complicated and seriously threatens peace in this region.

This military alliance is aimed to prevent the growth of the revolutionary forces, maintain and consolidate the position of the imperialist reactionary forces in the Far East and Pacific area and oppose the forces of socialism and national liberation.

The projected alliance is a product of the US imperialists' Asian strategy.

Today, the US imperialists direct their spearhead to Korea first to dominate Asia and leave no stones unturned to have their firm grip on south Korea.

Hence, Korea is the No. 1 target of attack by this aggressive alliance.

The US attempt to keep hold on south Korea means using it as a strategically important stronghold of Asia and a forward military base from where to invade the whole of Korea.

Precisely the alliance project has been worked out to meet this strategic demand of the US imperialists and it is being carried on under their direct command.

The US imperialists take it as their major policy to tighten the military tieup with Japan which has rich experience of aggression and vast military and economic potentials, alleging that the alliance with Japan is the mainstay of their Asian strategy. By so doing the US imperialists attempt to supplement their forces of aggression, contain and dominate Japan and realize their wild design on Korea.

Another aim pursued in this military alliance is to form a new aggressive military alliance in the Asian-Pacific region and, by medium of this, to establish a large aggressive military organization in future in this area and, further, complete a global military strategic system by linking it with a new military alliance to be projected in the Middle East and with NATO in Europe.

In step with US imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets have also a deep stake in this project.

The Japanese militarists pursue the aim of hastening militarization of the country with the backing of US imperialism in order to reinforce the armed forces of aggression and step up overseas expansion schemes. For the immediate task they try to strengthen the political and military compact with the south Korean puppet clique and intensify the reinvasion of south Korea.

In the meantime, the south Korean puppet clique are desperate in their efforts to bar national reunification and create "two Koreas" by relying on the strength of the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, place south Korea under the domination of the US and Japanese masters and thus attain their ambition for long-term office.

From this it is reasonable to conclude that the tripartite military alliance is an aggressive military alliance based on the community of purpose and interests of the US and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets and it is a military alliance based on the relations of master and servant —the US imperialists dominate and control Japan and south Korea.

All this shows that this alliance will be put into operation at any time for a criminal aggression in accordance with the aggressive demand of the US imperialists.

It should be mentioned here that the US imperialists have long worked to form this machinery.

The "south Korea-US mutual defence treaty" was concluded in 1953 and the "US-Japan security pact" in 1951.

The US imperialists hope that the strengthened south Korea-Japan military tieup would result in the formation of an open military organization and the realization of the US-Japan-south Korea military integration by linking the said pacts with this organization.

The moves of the US and Japanese reactionaries and puppets for the formation of this alliance have become undisguised of late. There have been frequent mutual visits and contacts designed to strengthen their political and military collusion.

Then came a permanent "consultative body for security" made up of congressmen, between the United States and Japan, between the United States and south Korea and between Japan and south Korea. The members involved in this body are those who act on behalf of their ruling parties and governments in expressing the view and stand on political and military affairs or those who directly deal with the military affairs in the congresses. This body is a "parliamentarians' security body" in name, but, de facto, a governmental "consultative body for security."

Noteworthy here is that in recent months there have been frequent visits and contacts between the military bosses and the practical problems associated with the formation of a military alliance were discussed, namely, the problems strengthening military cooperation and collusion such as the continued occupation of south Korea by US troops, reinforcement of US armed forces in and around it, build-up of Japanese naval and air forces, improvements in military equipment of south Korean puppet army and the promotion of the munitions industry of south Korea.

What merits particular attention is the recent visit of Director General of the Japan Defence Agency Yamashita to south Korea and the United States. In Seoul he had talks with the south Korean puppet defence minister and discussed the matter of strengthening the cooperation for security between Japan and south Korea, including the interchange of army officers. He prattled: "The maintenance of peace and stability in the Korean peninsula affects the security of Japan". In the wake of his visit to south Korea he immediately went to the United States and discussed a series of military affairs with US Secretary of Defence Brown.

Yamashita's first visit to south Korea in the capacity of the Director General of the Japan Defence Agency meant the opening of a new phase in furtherance of Japan-south Korea military compact and formation of a "tripartite military integration".

All the facts show that the preparations for the formation of the projected alliance have now reached the final stage.

The alliance is aimed, before anything else, at backing up Korea's division by force.

The US imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique have common interests in perpetuating Korea's division. The first try to keep a firm hold on south Korea as their colony and military base, and the second cherish an avaricious desire to stage a comeback to south Korea.

The US and Japanese aggressors talk about "military equilibrium" and "joint defence" in Korea. To this end attempts are made to maintain the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and steps are taken to increase military aid to the puppets.

By so doing they are trying their hardest to fix Korea's division and dominate the whole of Korea.

The US imperialists have set up the "south Korea-US combined forces command" with the south Korean puppets and the "Japan-US defence cooperation subcommittee" with the Japanese reactionaries. What remains now is to establish a Japan-south Korea operation coordinating system.

Frequent visits and contacts between the US and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean puppets pursue precisely this aim.

It is generally known that Japan and the south Korean puppet clique are strengthening military tieup through the unification of the standard of weapons and the system of communication network, the interchange of military personnel and the exchange of military information.

The US and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean puppets are always ready to take concerted action in deploying armed forces and mobilizing war potentials.

The US imperialists regarded the "commitment on troop pullout" from south Korea as an important occasion in pushing forward the formation of the tripartite military alliance.

Under the fine-sounding pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset "troop withdrawal", they reinforced their armed forces in south Korea and the Pacific area and concentrically deployed new-type weapons there and coordinated the dates and places of US-Japan and US-south Korea joint military exercises held separately hitherto to make them virtually tripartite military exercises.

The tripartite military alliance project is a most vicious challenge to our people and the peaceloving people of the world who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an unpardonable criminal act disturbing peace in Korea and jeopardizing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The grave situation created in the Korean peninsula today due to this alliance project behoves us to heighten vigilance against the new war schemes of the US and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique and fight more resolutely than ever against it.

The Korean problem is an urgent question of the world awaiting solution today.

For the peaceful solution of the Korean question the US imperialists must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, but leave the Korean question to the hands of the Korean people.

The US imperialists must renounce their policy of aggression and war against our people, withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction, and give up the tripartite military alliance project. They will get nothing good even if they may trump up this alliance.

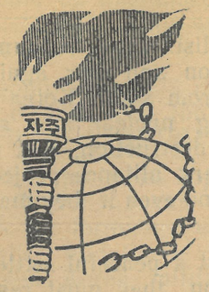
If they truly want a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they must respond to our proposal to hold negotiations with US for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and stop instigating the south Korean puppets to war.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up the foolish design to get a windfall by zealously following the US policy of aggression on Korea in league with the south Korean puppet clique and refrain from offering Japan proper as a base of US armed forces for invading Korea. If Japan continues to act as she does now, it will not be beneficial to Japan herself.

The south Korean puppet clique must stop running riot in an attempt to find a way out in military gamble, inciting north-south confrontation and war fever in subservience to the US and Japanese aggressor forces.

Today our people's righteous struggle to check and frustrate the divisive machinations and war policy of the US and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean puppets and achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is enlisting positive support of the peacelovers the world over.

Our people will continuously and resolutely fight on for the realization of their just national cause.



Ever Strengthening Solidarity and Cooperation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement, it is essential for the non-aligned countries to strengthen solidarity and cooperation."

Noteworthy in the present international situation is that the aspiration of the non-aligned countries for solidarity and cooperation is growing stronger daily and they are mightily promoting the cause of anti-imperialism and independence in accord with their lofty ideas and objectives.

The non-aligned movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force and independent political force of our age, is strengthening and developing daily.

This proves a heavy blow to the imperialists who regard it as a thorn in their flesh.

Alarmed by the increasing influence of the movement the imperialists are working in every way to destroy it.

They are seeking to prevent the non-aligned countries from uniting and weaken and destroy the movement by driving wedges between them, sowing discord and causing disputes and conflicts among them.

It is important, therefore, to strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement.

The non-aligned countries and developing countries have learned from their actual life that if they are united they can win and if divided they are destroyed one by one and are now calling for their stronger unity and cooperation.

Didier Ratsiraka, President of Madagascar, exposed the manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges to divide the non-aligned movement and stressed the need of the non-aligned countries to fight resolutely against all plots of the imperialists.

President of Panama said that Panama will fight to uphold the principles of the non-aligned movement and that it has been independent and has not belonged to any bloc and sphere of influence since it became a member nation. He emphasized that the non-aligned movement does not allow a foreign force to impose upon a country any economic, social or political system.

President of Cameroon said at the National Assembly that African countries must unite to liberate completely their continent and defend the sovereignty and security of the newly independent countries.

A magazine of Guinea-Bissau called for dealing decisive counterblows to the schemes of the reactionaries to split the non-aligned movement and stressed the need to adhere to the anti-imperialist stand of this movement.

This is the demand of the world people including the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

All these show that the non-aligned countries regard it as the sure guarantee for the victory of their cause of anti-imperialism and independence to keep the intrinsic nature of the non-aligned movement and attain its unity and cohesion against the imperialists' splitting and alienating moves.

In order to build a new independent life the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, are increasing economic and technical cooperation and exchange among themselves.

These countries are rapidly developing the national economy, overcoming economic difficulties by strengthening economic and technical cooperation among themselves on the principle of filling each other's needs without depending on big countries.

They are solving a number of problems arising in building a new society, promoting many-sided economic exchange and technical cooperation while strengthening their political unity.

The Fifth Conference of the Council of the Latin American Economic System held in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, was attended by economic and financial ministers of 25 member nations. It discussed the matter to take measures for protecting the interests of the system from the discriminating "trade law" of the US and the matter to strengthen regional cooperation.

This clearly shows that the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, are taking a concerted action against imperialist plunder.

The meeting of the Arab Land Traffic Service Association held in Amman, Jordan, discussed the problem of establishing an Arab combine to bring about Arab cooperation in traffic service, solve technical and trade problems and help Arab countries in land traffic services.

Bilateral cooperation is brisk as well.

No force on earth can keep the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, from strengthening their solidarity and cooperation.

Our people will, as ever, do everything they can to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with peoples of the non-aligned countries, the third world countries, and develop the non-aligned movement under the banner of independence, the banner of unity and solidarity, and always go shoulder to shoulder with them along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

(Continued from page 56)

tionary problems or gave answers to their questions, and let them study in a question-and-answer way.

Songs were also used to help his men digest what they learned.

Under his careful guidance the first term ended in success, but the second continued only 10 days or so because of the enemy attack.

The 40-odd-day study equipped KPRA men more firmly with his revolutionary thought and trained them to be able political propagandists and indomitable revolutionary fighters convinced of their victory.

Indeed, the military-political study at the Baishitan secret camp was a historic event which greatly contributed to steady upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole and to preparing the way for the great event of national liberation.

During the study the KPRA was armed with the Juche-oriented revolutionary line, brilliant military theory, ever-victorious strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and it smashed the Japanese imperialists mercilessly without the slightest vacillation even in such adversity and hastened national liberation energetically.

Turning over one page of his great revolutionary history marked by brilliant and remarkable leadership, our people renew their resolution to faithfully follow his revolutionary way of study and the anti-Japanese guerrillas' way of study.

Auspicious National Holiday of Indian People

The establishment of the Republic of India on January 26, 1950 was an event of great import in the Indian people's history of liberation struggle.

Since the foundation of their Republic the Indian people have made many achievements in their struggle to consolidate national independence, defend national sovereignty and build a new society.

They nationalized foreign monopolies and private enterprises.

They paid great attention to discovering and exploiting underground resources and recently found deposits of various underground resources. They are building a new steel mill in the east coastal area.

They developed weaving and spinning industries and are increasing the production of thread and fabrics.

They organized many agricultural and other cooperatives and are taking measures to enhance their role.

For three decades the irrigated area expanded more than 2.6 times. Great progress was made in rural electrification and 60 per cent of the rural population see electric light.

For 30 years after independence some 30,000 million rupees were invested in national education. Students account for one-sixth of the Indian population. Many people became literate and are taking an active part in the building of a new society.

Vast-scale housing construction goes on in all states.

Externally the Indian government follows the policy of non-alignment and supports the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence. It is fighting to establish a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and demanding the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the ocean. They are struggling especially for the withdrawal of the US troops from Diego Garcia Island.

The Korean people congratulate the Indian people on their successes in their endeavours to build a new life and support their just struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India are developing favourably. We are glad that the friendly relations between our two peoples are developing happily."

Korea and India are both member nations of the non-aligned movement and Asian countries and established the friendly and cooperative relations in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

These relations between our two peoples are getting closer through the mutual visits of various delegations which have become more frequent in recent years.

The Indian people support the just struggle of our people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Our people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and India will further strengthen and develop in accord with the interests of the two peoples and the ideal of the non-aligned movement.

On the auspicious national holiday of the Indian people the Korean people send warm greetings to them and heartily wish them greater successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

History of Iron

Pyon Hui Gun

It was only three days after the ceasefire. The morning mist was hovering over the iron works damaged severely in the shower of shells and bombs during the three-year war. Dead silence pervaded the compound where broken bricks and rusty scrap iron lay scattered.

A shadow appeared in the mist in front of the coke oven shop the roof and walls of which were blown off. It was a worker in grey overalls and white cap. Grey whiskers of several days' growth on his hollow cheeks told that he was well over fifty. His duck shoes and bottoms of his trousers were wet as though he had walked on the grassy places.

He walked slowly bending forward as if he was looking for something. When he found a half-buried nut, he suddenly stopped, picked it up, scraped off the dirt and then threw it into the sack hung over his shoulder. He started again. He was an old furnace builder named Pak Ung Chil.

Presently he reached the wire shop and sat by the broken wall to roll a cigarette. There he took a rest and smoked.

A slight brackish breeze came from the direction of the Taedong-gang River. The morning mist spreading thickly on the ground was moving towards Mt. Wolbong reluctantly as if it felt sick from lack of sleep. Through it traces of crimes committed by the US imperialist gang became visible one after another, gnawing at his heart.

The rusty, dead blast furnace with its upper half blown off, the wrecks of open-hearth furnaces, the rolling shop with bent and crooked steel skeletons, the zigzag gas pipes and tubes lying on the ground topsy-turvy, broken walls, and chimneys....

Watching these Ung Chil's eyes burned with anger, his heart boiled with hatred against the Yankees.

"Damned devils!"

Ung Chil clenched his teeth. The hard days during the war came to his mind before he was aware of it.

The day when they made iron plates from melted iron after building bullet-proof walls around blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and various machines under the bombing of enemy planes; the day when they reluctantly retreated looking back at their works now and again with important appurtenances alone on their backs after removing larger machines to the mountain for safety; the day when they set up small blast furnaces underground and made war materials with melted iron to send to the front....Recollections of those days were endless. Among them, however, the one which made him most sick at heart was the separation from Byong Du with whom he had worked through thick and thin for twenty years.

That day five enemy planes were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns, but instead of giving up, the enemy made repeated air raids.

In the open-hearth furnaces the steel was ready to flow out boiling when there was the first raid. Some parts of the ceilings of furnaces No. 1 and No. 3 were coming down due to the falling of bombs close at hand. Fire escaped from them and the furnaces could no

longer keep the heat of dissolution. To leave them alone meant the discarding of steel which would be turned to rifles and guns for destroying enemies.

Ung Chil and Byong Du could hardly endure it.

The moment their sparkling eyes met they understood each other's heroic resolve. As soon as Ung Chil dashed up to the ceiling of furnace No. 1 Byong Du ran to No. 3.

At the furnace tops horrible battles were waged. With fire bricks hung on iron hooks they began to fill up the holes from which the surge of flame blew out.

The melters watched their magnificent struggle in great excitement.

The wild flames attacked as if to gulp them down in a moment, but they took no heed. The fight went on in hushed silence.

Even the mad flames began to slacken before their undaunted fighting spirit.

At last Ung Chil finished the fill up. Wiping sweat off his face with the back of his hand, he now turned to furnace No. 3.

Byong Du, too, after finishing his work, was turning his eyes to Ung Chil, grinning.

Just at that moment there came the second raid of the enemy planes.

Suddenly enemy bombs fell down successively through the roof of the steel-ingot shop which was ready to receive the molten steel.

A roaring sound filled the shop.

A blast shook Ung Chil. He had scarcely grasped the steel skeleton near at hand laying himself down upon the furnace and glanced at Byong Du before his breath was taken away. Byong Du twisted himself, staggered and fell down immediately. Ung Chil started up crying "Byong Du!" and then jumped down to the floor.

Other melters who had already run to the ceiling were coming down with Byong Du on their backs. Splinters of the bomb had run through his back dyeing his overalls with blood. The melters carried him to the hospital.

Thus Byong Du was heavily wounded. But the next morning he said to Ung Chil: "Hullo, Ung Chil....We promised to produce iron from the reconstructed furnace for life true to the teaching of our leader, didn't we?... But I...am sorry, indeed....Please take vengeance... upon the enemy. The leader will certainly visit our works when we discharge the first molten iron... Will you give him my best regards? Our leader... our leader will remember me, I'm sure...Sorry indeed that I couldn't work under his warm care for many more years..."

Saying these words he breathed his last.

Now Ung Chil remembered the face of Byong Du who stared at him eagerly with his moist eyes as if he was complaining of his departure with many stories untold from this world, and Ung Chil's heart almost burst with grief.

"How splendid it would be, if Byong Du were alive!"

Ung Chil's face covered with short, grey whiskers and wrinkles looked woebegone.

"Do you know in your grave, Byong Du? We've destroyed the Yankees... Soon we'll reconstruct the furnace to produce iron having the leader in attendance."

Ung Chil thought as though he was promising the deceased Byong Du.

But how to begin? How to reconstruct? Because of his impatience to reconstruct the works he came out very early this morning too and picked up old nuts, though the prospect was remote.

When neither unbroken bricks nor nuts are readily available, where were they to get such great quantities of iron materials, cement, work hands and technicians? He was really sorrowful. He started up with his sack hung over his shoulder.

He was just coming up to the road, when he saw some persons moving in front of the open-hearth furnace shop which was still covered with mist.

"Who would those be... so early in this morning?"

With a mystified air, walking up to them Ung Chil cried, "Who're there?"

"It's me." After a while loud-sounding voice came from inside. Ung Chil was struck with amazement. He felt it was too familiar. A thought flashed across his mind. But soon he denied his impossible idea saying to himself: "What a delusion I'm nursing!" and hurriedly walked in the direction.

As soon as the man in weekday clothes became distinguished through the mist Ung Chil stopped short as if he was struck by electricity.

He couldn't believe his own eyes. It was none other than he. He was Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Ung Chil did not know how to behave, for it was so extraordinary and unexpected.

Who could imagine that he would be here so early in this morning?

However hard the days of war were, however bitter the conditions were, he always dwelt in his heart. Because the leader led the people Ung Chil was encouraged and fully assured of our victory. And now he was near him, stepping towards him!

Suddenly Ung Chil felt choked and his eyes grew dim. Meanwhile the leader approached Ung Chil.

"Excuse me for my entering without the permission of the masters," he said.

Then staring at Ung Chil, "Well, who is it? Aren't you Comrade Ung Chil?" he was rather surprised.

"Yes, it is me, dear leader! It's the furnace builder Ung Chil," Ung Chil could hardly check his tears.

"Certainly! It is you. What hard time have you had during war? I missed you badly even during the war. I'm truly glad to see you!"

Smiling, the leader grasped Ung Chil's hand with his face beaming.

Tears hardly checked till then streamed down Ung Chil's wrinkled cheeks.

"Dear leader! Now I am..."

"Well, have you got any wounds? Is your family all right?" the leader asked.

"Yes, dear leader. They are all right."

"How are you getting along? I am sure you must be needy."

"We are well-off, dear leader. Under the care of the Party."

"Why, of course, you must have needs, for there was a war... Wait a little. Let us overcome. Soon everything will be better. Now, what have you in your sack?"

Ung Chil came to himself. He had a sack hung over his shoulder! He was puzzled.

"They are nuts found in the compound... Thinking that they may be useful when the reconstruction starts."

The leader stared at Ung Chil in silence.

"I see. How is Comrade Byong Du?" he asked.

Ung Chil couldn't answer at first. He feared the leader would feel heartsore if he heard of Byong Du's death.

Realizing the matter the leader asked. "Was there an accident ... do you say?"

"Yes, dear leader. When he was checking the hole in the ceiling of the open-hearth furnace under the enemy air raid..." Ung Chil said dropping his head.

The leader's face darkened a moment.

Ung Chil, holding up his head again, talked about the accident in detail and went on:

"Byong Du asked me to give you his best regards when you visit here to see the first molten iron discharged from the reconstructed furnace, dear leader. He said he was sorry indeed that he couldn't work under your warm care for many more years..."

The leader quickly turned his face away looking up at the sky with moist eyes.

"We have lost a fine comrade. He was about fifty-four, wasn't he?" the leader asked in a quiet tone.

"Yes, he was."

"Fifty-four! He was in the noon of life... but without seeing the brighter days..."

The leader became silent for a few moments and then gently said: "Where are his family now?"

"In a half-underground hovel in Cholsan-ri. His wife lives with her youngest son and daughter. His eldest son who was a melter and his second son are at the front."

"Let's visit them afterwards. Bereaved of her husband, she may be badly off. Let's help them in place of Byong Du and his sons at the front. The young ones will be sent to the Revolution School... Now Comrade Ung Chil! Meeting you here, I remember the day when we discharged molten iron for the first time after liberation. I'm sure you went after Comrade Byong Du to bring him back, who was returning to his native place to enjoy the liberation there, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did."

"We had a hard struggle in those days, too."

The leader said as if to himself, lost in thought, and quietly stepped up towards the entrance of the open-hearth furnace shop.

Following him Ung Chil vividly recalled the days when they, under his guidance, started to reconstruct the steel and iron works which the fleeing Japs destroyed...

The whole country was boiling like a cauldron with the excitement of liberation.

Ung Chil greeted liberation at the steel works. The Japs broke the electric furnaces without taking out the steel, and scampering off, bragged that the Koreans would not be operating them even in twenty years.

It was certain that they would enjoy a better life after liberation. But factories were shut and the workers could not but lead a hard life for the time being. So some workers stayed at home doing odd jobs to earn bread, while others left the works for their native villages or towns hoping for a windfall. The absolute majority of conscious workers, however, organized the guards to defend and reconstruct the works. Ung Chil joined the guards with Byong Du. But Byong Du had a larger family and naturally led a harder life.

One evening Byong Du dropped in and said to Ung Chil abruptly:

"I'd rather go back to my native village."

"Do you really mean it?" Ung Chil was surprised.

He had never thought that Byong Du would make such decision. He knew the life of Byong Du who, his land confiscated by the landlord at Cholwon, Kangwon Province, entered the world of toil.

"How can I feel I would like to leave the works? With present conditions, following the plow seems to me better."

"Do you hope to get land there?"

"Never! I only count on my wife's parents there."

"What a fool! Land was confiscated by the landlord and you entered the world of toil... and now can you go back home in such rags? You are really poor-spirited." Ung Chil spoke roughly to him.

"Well, then, what have I to do here? We are furnace builders? When can we get a job? The Japanese imperialists destroyed the furnaces so badly. Can I sit stupidly and watch the dead furnaces?"

To this Ung Chil could give no answer.

Unless he found Byong Du a job it would be impossible to make him give up, however it may be regretful. His heart ached with the thought of the separation from his old friend.

"Won't you wait a bit more? They say life will be improved..." He advised.

A few days after the Byong Dus left for their native village.

Two families reluctantly parted in tears.

After seeing the Byong Dus off, Ung Chil went to the works in bad humour. Unconsciously his footsteps approached the electric furnace shop.

The dark shop was silent as death.

Ung Chil felt unfamiliar with everything there.

From habit he went to the furnace and peeped into it. Steel was congealed in it. Once again his hatred against the Japanese imperialists flared up.

"When can we discharge the molten steel?"

Close by the furnace he missed Byong Du all the more.

And especially the talk getting thicker in the town about General Kim Il Sung was brought to his mind.

As soon as the country was liberated the people unanimously wished General Kim Il Sung to administer the affairs of state. Wasn't he the peerless patriot and national hero whom they longed for so ardently in the dark days when they were trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists?

When he administers the affairs of state all the poor will enjoy freedom and happiness and he will build a wealthy and strong state. That was the firm conviction of our people.

Just then rumour spread that General Kim Il Sung had returned to Pyongyang and visited some factories. Ung Chil's steel works heard of it, too. The workers were greatly excited hoping that he would come to their works. If anyone came from Pyongyang they would run up to him expecting to hear such news.

"How happy we would be if General Kim Il Sung visited our works! But surely impossible, for he is so busy..."

Thus Ung Chil was musing, when a loud voice sounded at the back, "Hullo, how are you?"

Ung Chil was surprised. Behind him was a tall, finely-built stranger followed by a medium-sized man. The eyes of the former sparkled extraordinarily with vitality.

Ung Chil felt something dignified in his bearing.

"Where are you from?" he asked timidly.

"We dropped in to see the works on our way to some other place."

The guest answered smiling. Once his smile played upon his lips the dignified appearance suddenly changed to a mild humour. Naturally Ung Chil's heart thawed.

"What can you expect from the works which is more dead than alive?" he asked.

"Is the works wrecked severely?" the guest said turning his eyes to the compound of the works.

"Yes, very much so. Look at that furnace. The villains escaped after demolishing the furnace without taking out the molten steel. Now I have no job. I was a furnace builder for more than fifteen years." Ung Chil sighed.

The guest became serious. He looked into the furnace. His eyes flashed.

"The Japanese imperialists are cunning by nature," he said sonorously.

Judging from the guest's character and behaviour Ung Chil concluded that he knew

well about the world.

"I want to ask you just one thing..." Ung Chil said, "The rumours get thicker that General Kim Il Sung has returned to Pyongyang—is it true?"

The guest gave him a significant look and said: "Ha! ha!—well, why do you ask about it?"

"Because I have a feeling of impatience. They say we workers will be free only when he administers the affairs of state. Whom else can we expect but him? Even three-year-old children knew well about him even from the time the Japanese imperialists ruled. The workers here are anxious to see him once... Suppose they leave the works one after another. I'm afraid the works will be shut down for ever just as the Japanese wished."

Ung Chil clicked his tongue showing his disappointment that the guests could not inform him of news about General Kim Il Sung either.

"Are there many who abandon the works?" he asked in a serious tone.

"Quite a few. This morning, also, I saw off a friend named Byong Du. Left alone by the partner who came through thick and thin with me in various labour sites, I'm not so happy now. In furnace building there are not many who will match him," Ung Chil sighed once again.

"That may be possible, for they are so poor. But the workers should not abandon the works, should they?"

The guest studying Ung Chil's face quietly admonished.

"What are we to do then when there's no job?... If we had a job, we would never quit even though someone locked us out."

"Why no job? In my opinion every nook of the works is full of things to be done."

The guest went on in a low but majestic tone.

"Now the masters of the works are not the Japanese imperialists but the workers."

"What? You say the workers are the masters of the works?" Ung Chil asked dubiously.

"Yes, they are. How did the Japanese imperialists build the works? Didn't they squeeze blood and sweat from the workers to build it? Workers ought to take back everything. And workers and peasants who were poverty-stricken in the past must build their own country into a happy society."

This interested Ung Chil.

"How nice, if such a country could be built? It seems to me like a dream."

"Why do you mention it as a dream? Such a country will certainly be realized. But, for that the workers have to stay in the works and be fine masters of it. From now on the entire works is the property of the country and the workers. How can the masters who should defend the property leave the works? That means resigning their right of managing their own property."

"Quite true! I understand now. We confined ourselves only to furnace building and never tried to know the world better," Ung Chil was abashed for his lack of knowledge.

But while listening to the guest he felt he knew the world far more clearly.

"Who is he that knows the world so well and calls the workers the masters of the country?"

(To Be Continued)

Do You Know?

National Acrobatics "Ropedancing"

Ropedancing is our traditional national play. The "History of Koryo" compiled in 1451 recorded that ropedancers were like a flying swallow.

The typical balancing acrobatic feat "ropedancing" is a representative national acrobatic dance which was unearthed and modernized after liberation.

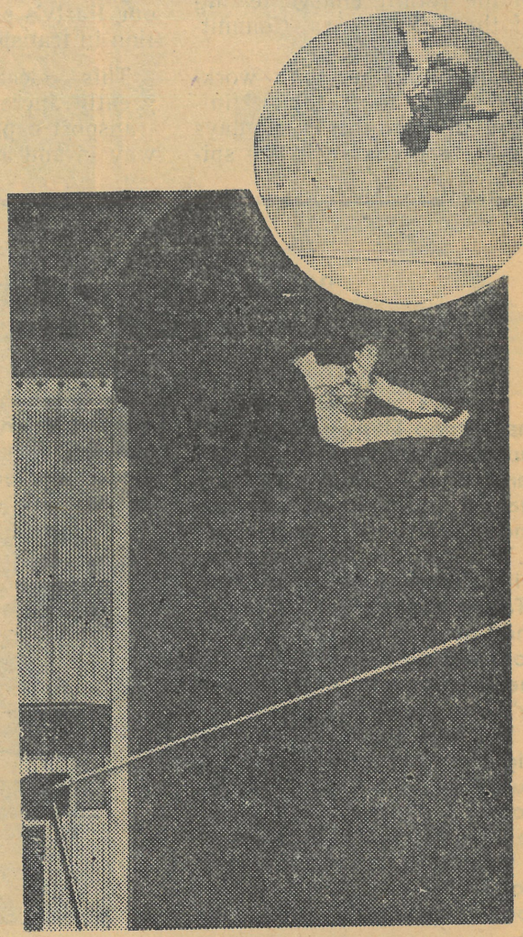
Generally ropedancer uses a tightrope to perform various feats high in the air. But our acrobats use a tightrope connected with elastic rubber rope at both ends so that the whole rope can go up and down and swings right and left under their weight.

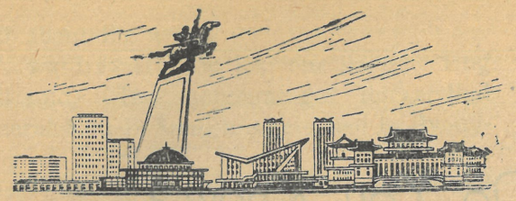
Ropedancer performs various acrobatic feats on the rope, springing up and down by use of the resilience of the rubber rope.

The first half of the acrobatic "ropedancing" consists of some of traditional acrobatic feats modified along modern lines—sitting and rising, sitting on ankle, sitting on knee, advance and turnabout in sitting posture, etc. All these feats are mainly those of legs and move spectators to admiration. Its second half consists mainly of modernized swinging feats—forward somersault, backward somersault, turnabout, circular turning, two forward somersaults, two backward somersaults, successive two backward somersaults, successive three backward somersaults, etc.

Somersault is a main form of gymnastic acrobatics showing fighting spirit and bravery of player in a concentrated way, and a typical acrobatic feat. The second half is a repetition of somersaults and ropedancing culminates in successive two and three backward somersaults.

Our ropedancers perform such wonderful feats on a rope in the air which are hard to play even on the ground, moving home and foreign spectators to admiration.





News

Sosariwon-Chongbang Railway Section Electrified

Our railway builders completed the electrification of the railway between Sosariwon and Chongbang in a brief time, upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

They, together with working people in Sariwon, finished this project in 20 days by making charge in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign.

The completion of the project is another fruit of the struggle for implementing our Party's policy for revolution in transport.

This electrification will greatly increase the freight transport capacity of the railway in and around Sariwon.

20,000-ton Cargo Ship "Amnok-gang" Launched

Workers and technicians of the Nampo Shipyard built and launched another 20,000-ton cargo ship "Amnok-gang" by making continuous advance and uninterrupted innovation.

This cargo ship, together with already built cargo ships "Taedong-gang," "Chongchon-gang" and "Yonpungho," will greatly contribute to the development of the country's sea transport.

This new success shows the might of our shipbuilding industry and the high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talent of the ship builders.

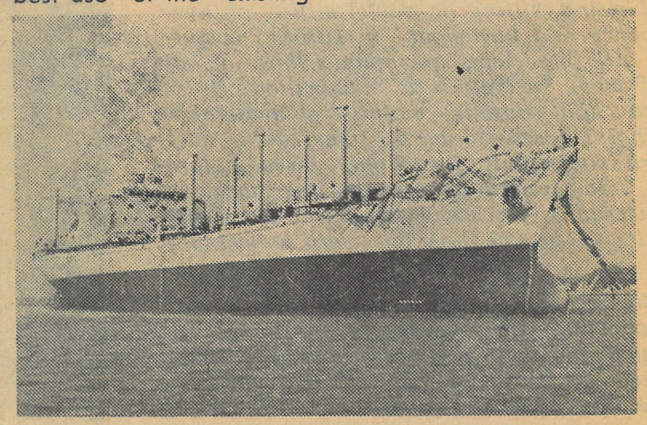
Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot teaching on building many large ships, the workers and technicians of the shipyard increased the shipbuilding speed markedly by making the best use of the existing equipment and introducing many new techniques.

Casting and forging workers and technicians introduced large equipment and steadily improved work methods, and thus produced materials of various parts of the big ship in good time.

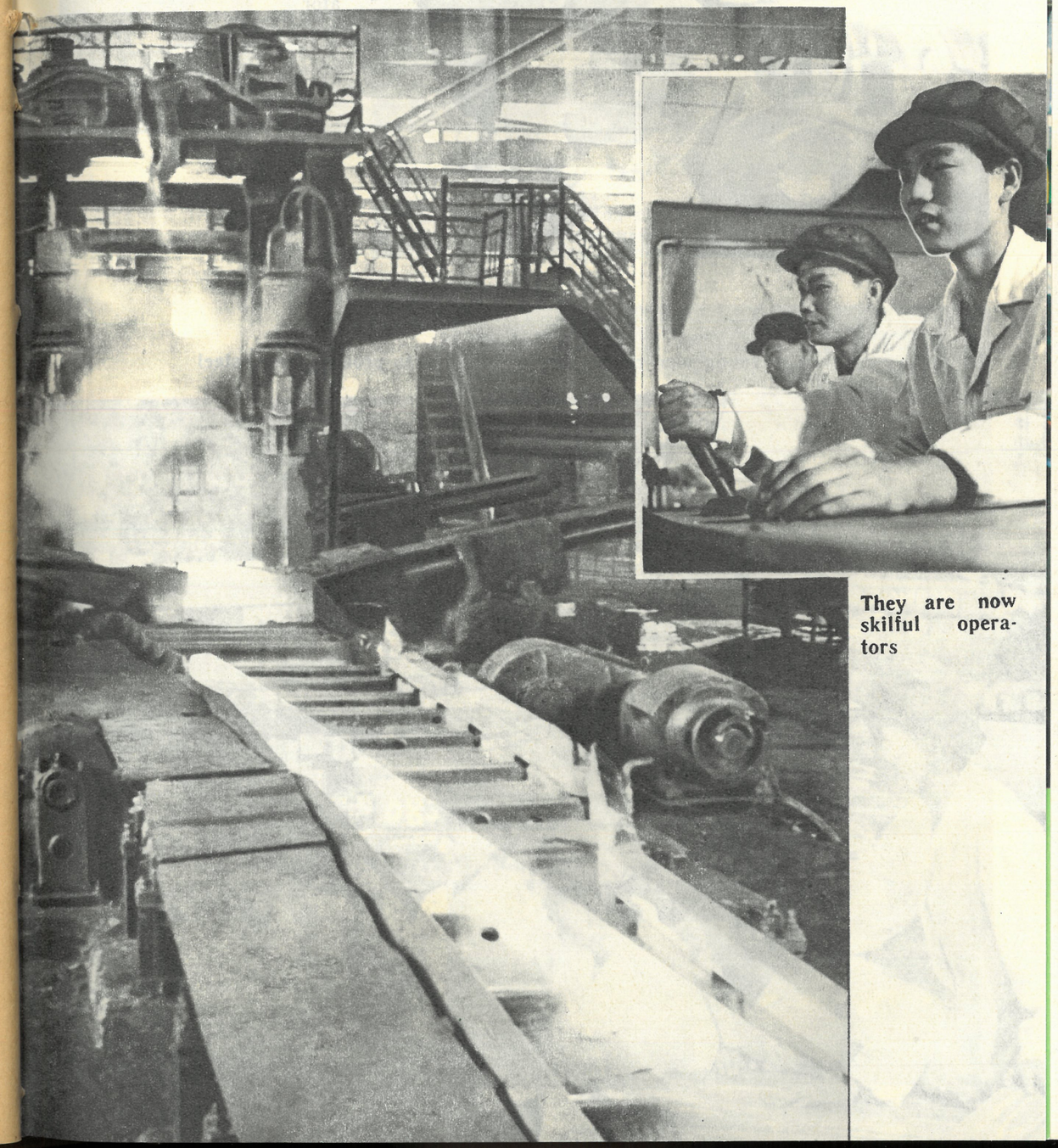
Body-processing workers and technicians pooled their wisdom and introduced a highly efficient cutting jig and widely applied the pressing method in more processing operations, and thus increased processing efficiency over 1.5 times.

Body assemblers introduced the ground assembling method to help to launch the ship ahead of schedule.

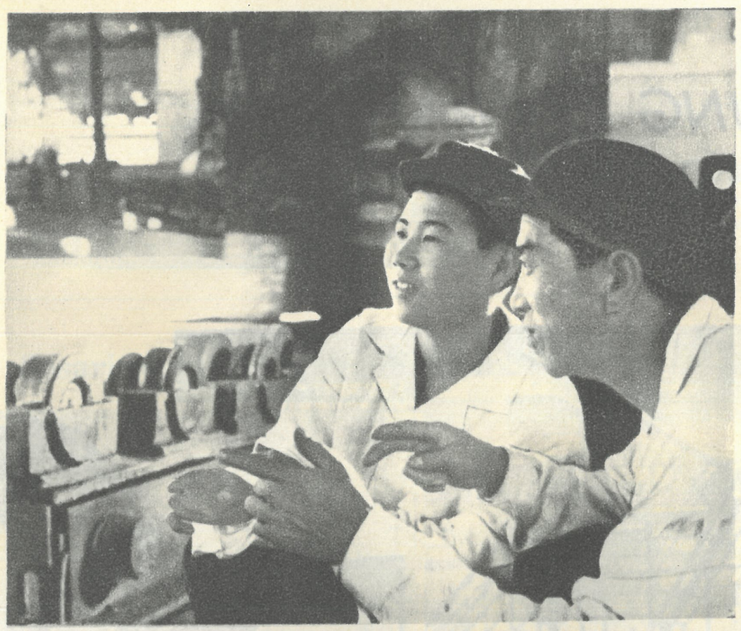
Not content with the already-gained successes, the ship builders set a higher goal and are striving to build more big modern cargo ships faster by effectively using the capacity of their shipyard and further strengthening its material and technical foundations.



YOUNG OPERATORS OF ROLLING MILL



They are now skilful operators



A young man hears experience from a veteran operator

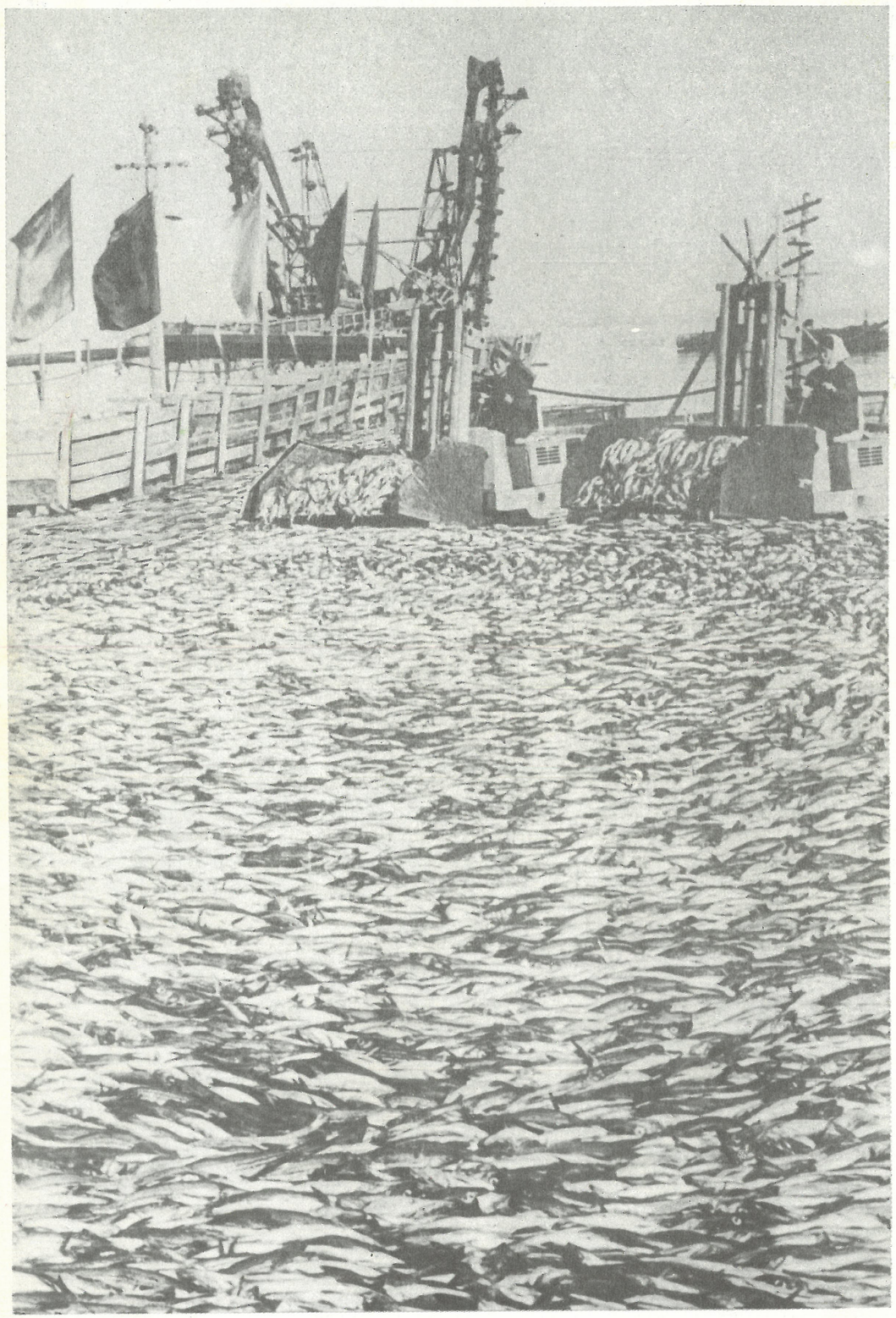
A young girl looks after the comprehensive control panel

Young men renew their resolution to produce more steel

Lads carry on technical reconstruction without difficulty

In front of the flash board

A song of fruitful labour is composed



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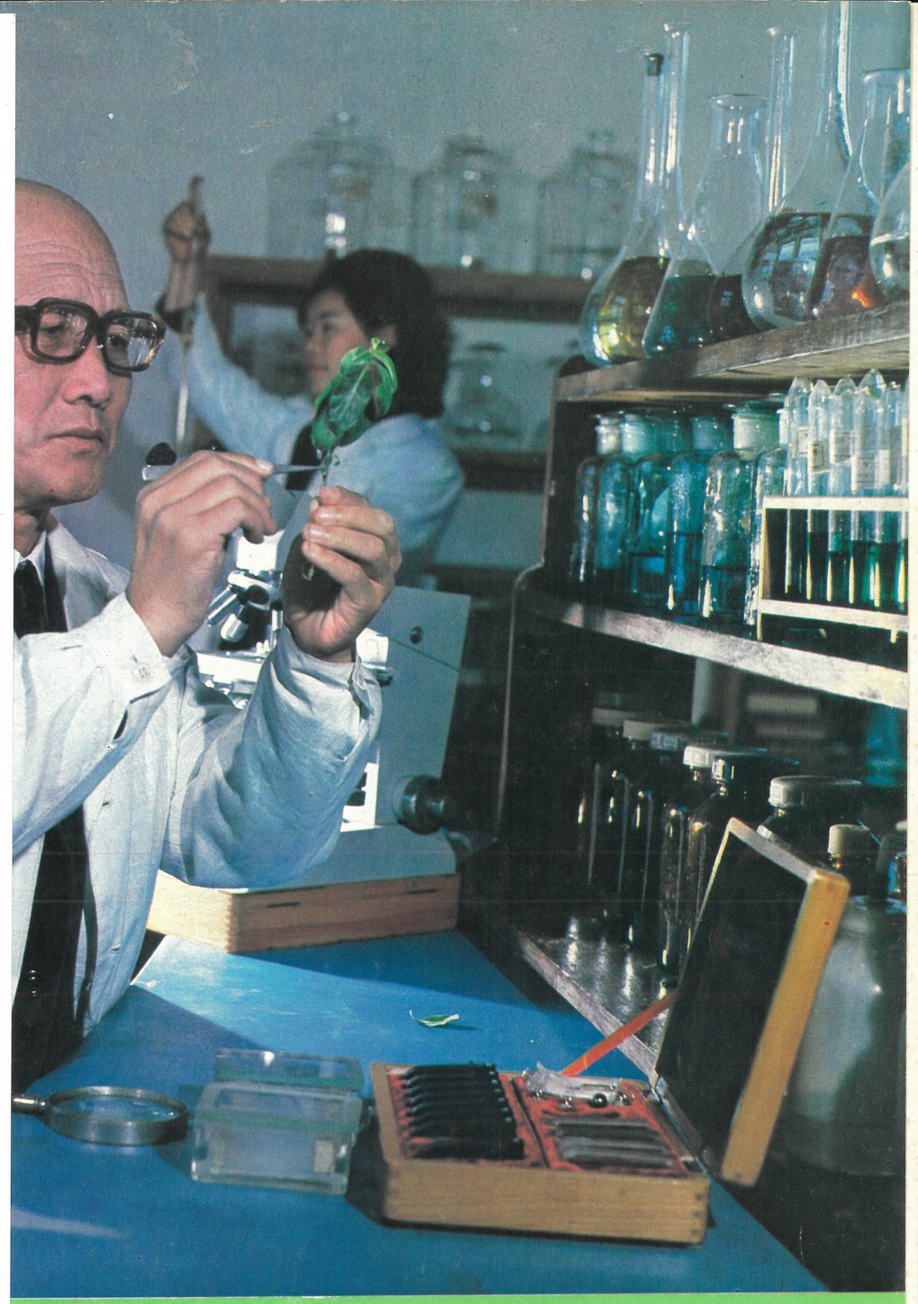

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